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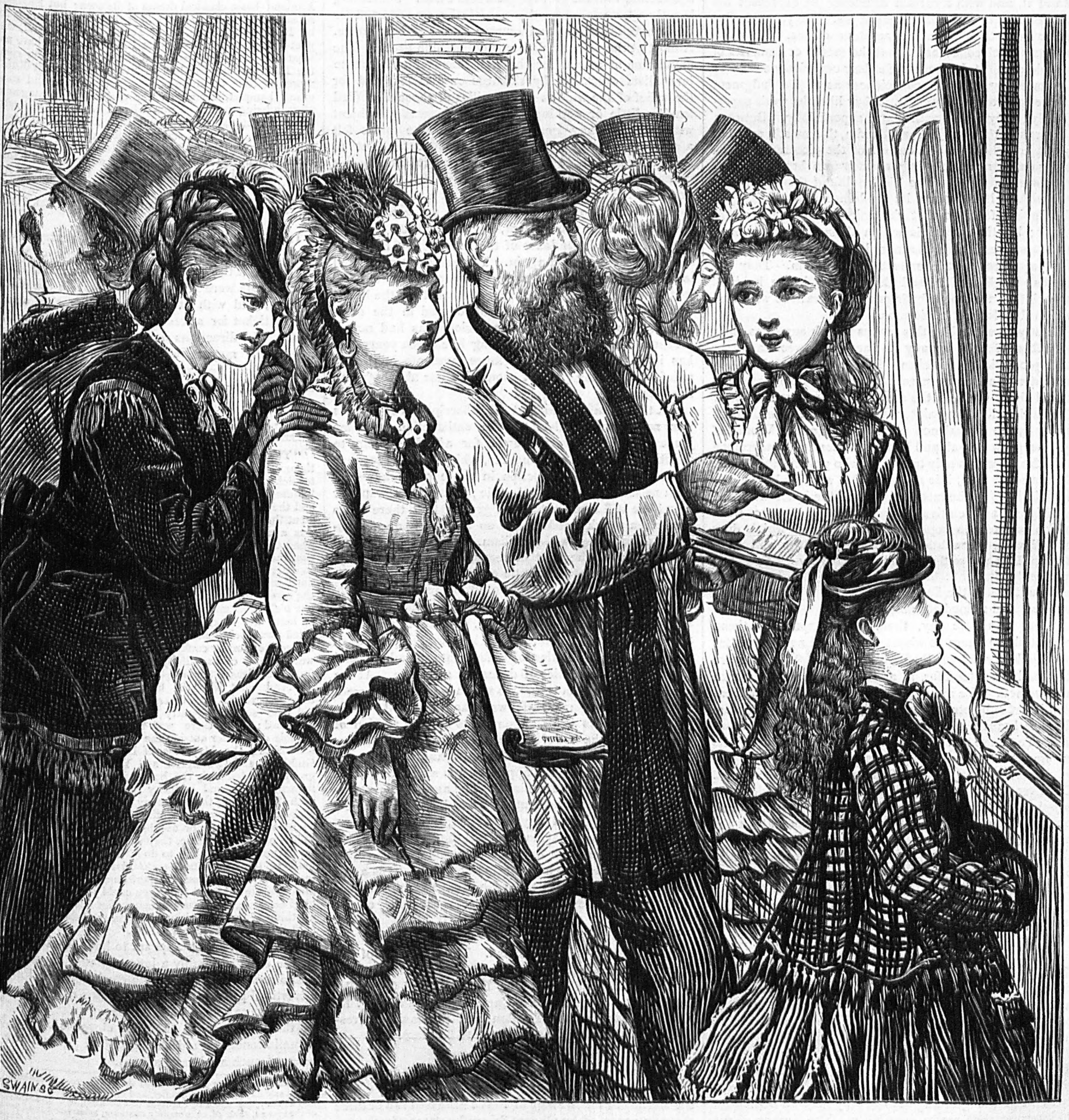


AMATEUR CRITICS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

AMATEUR CRITICS.

ON amateur criticism, we could have no better text to preach from than the picture upon our front page. The artist has contrived to express in those three or four faces all the characteristics of the spectator who is interested in the work but not learned in the Shibboleth of judgment. That fine looking fellow in the midst of the girls—the father who has the happiness to be still a young man with two or three grown-up daughters around him—is not at all indifferent to the merits and claims of the painting which has attracted his attention, but he is a little puzzled. There is something in the work. He is certain of that. He is equally confident that it is a something which does not wholly expound itself to him. He wants to know whether he understands it; and if not, why not. He questions his own mind, his own experience, his own sense of what is beautiful and fitting, to see if there is any relationship between the recollections, the knowledge, the emotions of his own consciousness, and those of the artist who has thus thought out a subject and placed it upon canvas. We are quite sure, as we look at him, that this prosperous, and not at all unintelligent or unthinking gentleman will not wholly succeed in mastering the meaning and estimating the quality of the picture under his inspection; but he is, nevertheless, one whom the artist would regard not unkindly. He knows there is something good in the work; he tries to like it, he strives to understand it, and with a certain diffidence he expresses his opinion of it to these daughters of his. The young ladies differ from their father as amateur critics. They are not very much concerned about the merits or demerits of the picture. It does not ruffle their consciousness as to the meaning, or their consciences as to the judgment they ought to pass upon it. They like the work superficially; they agree with Papa superficially. Between the artist's thought, the artist's aim, the artist's emotion —put into the lines and colours of the picture—and the inner emotions and feelings of their own hearts there is no correspondence. The hidden life of these ladies is not without its romance, its tenderness, its capability of developing features that the painter or the poet might study; but that which is within them lies too remote, and is not easily enough aroused, to respond to anything that appears on the canvas before them. They are typical English girls, and they are not in the habit of associating their own feelings and aspirations with that which they look at in pictures.

Always a scene like this makes us ask ourselves anew why there should be any distinction between amateur and professional criticism. In the interest of art—in the interest of human nature—we cannot help protesting at all times against the assumption that art is only for the initiated. The painter, the poet, the musician, all suffer by the prevalence of such a dogma. Works of genius grow unreal and fantastic when it is understood that the appeal is only to the few who possess the secret. At the same time, it is not meet that art should stoop to explain itself to the mere vulgar and the ignorant. The intelligent and cultivated mind revolts from a work which is made to supersede thought, and which does not allow for the subtle association of ideas and emotions. It is not well that art should grow artificial and crookedly mystical: but neither is it right and good that it should ignore the fine perceptive power of a cultivated intellect and refined sensibilities.

What shall we say, then, with respect to these educated amateurs to whose understanding the painter has evidently not wholly found his way? What we are disposed to contend for, is a better culture of our men and women. We are not speaking now of that education in art subjects which we might demand as a more distinct branch of the schooling of juvenile and adult life. To make art critics by making amateur artists is, no doubt, a very good thing; but something else of a more general application is wanted among us. Our lives should be less conventional. We would have people study more closely their own hearts, and their own emotions and thoughts, and know more about the meaning of that which is going on within the world of their own sensibilities. There is a habit in this country of looking upon tragedy, upon romance, and even upon high comedy, as unreal. It is because we do not sufficiently understand ourselves. Our experience goes to prove that it is not mere artists who best understand and appreciate pictures, but people of brain and feeling who are in the habit of permitting the light to go direct through their perceptions to the deepest experience of their lives. There is a story that Robert Burns once saw a boy standing with tears in his eyes before a great painting, and the poet placed his hand upon the lad's head and said, "This will be a distinguished man." The boy was subsequently known as Sir Walter Scott. The anecdote ought to be true, because it is full of a meaning that does not belong to common-place invention. The ploughman poet knew by his own heart how to interpret that ready sensibility. The author of the Waverley Novels was not, perhaps, gifted with feelings withheld from the millions who could not write "Ivanhoe;" but it was given to him that the things of the outer world should discover a way to penetrate his soul and find out the secret of his emotions. Sir Walter was not an artist; but he knew more about that picture which moved him to tears, and more of the man who painted it, than would hundreds of men skilled with the brush and masters of all the tricks of colour, grouping, perspective, foreshortening, and the like.

What we would wish should be understood is this. If thousands upon thousands of educated and half educated people are incompetent critics of art, it is not because they have not been taught to paint. It is because they have not been taught—and have not taught themselves—to understand human nature, to know something at first hand about real feeling, genuine emotion, unaffected passion. They do not go about the world with their eyes open. They are not in the habit of interrogating their own inner life.

OUR LONDON NOTE BOOK.

THE PRESS FUND.

A DOZEN London men met in a small room a fortnight ago and, in the course of half an hour, passed a resolution which is calculated to have an important influence on the history of an association which has occupied a prominent place during the last seven years, and will grow by and by to be a great institution. They were members of the London Newspaper Press, with one exception. The exception was Lord Houghton—though not a journalist, a man of letters. The business done was in connection with the Newspaper Press Fund. Something less than ten years ago this association was started for the benefit of London and country editors and reporters. Almost at the outset a difference of opinion arose. The foundation of a fund for the assistance of unfortunate journalists overtaken by sickness or disaster, and for the relief of the widows and families of those who died leaving little or nothing behind them, was an object with which many gentlemen outside the press felt a strong sympathy; for the world owes a debt to the press and those who labour upon it, and is not unready to acknowledge the obligation. Offers of honorary help came from all sides, but a section of the journalistic body hesitated. They appreciated the kindness and the compliment, but the delicate question arose of the independence of the press. We need not go over the old ground again. The question was argued in every aspect, a very strong case was made out, by logic and by analogy, in favour of accepting the handsome honorary aid that was freely offered in the establishment of a fund, and the society has had now a prosperous existence of something like seven years. It has in that time expended large amounts in private relief, and at the present moment it has about £5,500 funded capital.

But the old difficulty about the subscriptions of patrons was never quite solved to the satisfaction of some journalists. There are funds for affording help to artists, authors, and dramatists, which are handsomely patronised, and no objection in those cases has ever been raised against the principle; but some newspaper men have still stood out on the ground that there is no profession which needs to be so absolutely above suspicion of patronage as journalism. We have not referred to the topic for the sake of reopening the controversy, but rather to point out, at an opportune moment, that a step has been taken calculated to remove the old difference and to bring all pressmen without further scruple into the fold. Hitherto, by the rules of the association, the funds have been kept for the purpose of relieving the necessities of unfortunate members and the widows and families of deceased members. At the meeting of a few days ago, to which we have referred, this rule was relaxed. It was then resolved, under proper conditions and safeguards, to apply a portion of the funds to the relief of journalists, or their widows and families, in cases where the applicant, or the pressman in whose name the application is made, has never been a member of the society. The association thereupon ceases to be provident only, and becomes in part a benevolent body, and any subscriber, whether a beneficiary member or a patron, may feel that he is contributing to what is in some degree a benevolent fund. This movement should be a new rallying point. It is a fair compromise, and ought to be the means of introducing many more professional members to the rolls of the Fund.

To-day (Saturday) the great annual dinner of the Fund is held at Willis's Rooms. The Chairman of the festival is the Earl of Carnarvon, who follows in that seat Lord Houghton, Charles Dickens, Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. W. H. Smith. Most of the London and provincial correspondents from the seat of war are to be there.

DRAMATIC REFUGEES.

Londoners have had unusual opportunities, during the last six months, of making themselves acquainted with the merits of French stage art. We have had two or three theatres occupied by players driven by stress of unhappy events from Paris. The French drama, in the French language, with French stage-management, modes, and accessories, has been placed in excellent style before English audiences. And those who have patronised these performances have found themselves surrounded by French play-goers, whiling away the weary evenings of exile by watching the turns of their own native comedy, while Paris has been suffering under the cruel investment of an enemy and the more cruel internecine warfare of its own people. It has been impossible to sit before the foot-lights in these French theatres in London without being reminded again and again—even when the joke was keenest and the merriment at the highest—of the awful scenes going on across the Channel; and it has been evident enough that the woes of the fair country were never out of the minds of the refugees in the house, and hardly, perhaps, out of the thoughts of the players.

These performances, we learn, have not been altogether profitable, and we are glad to hear of a movement in aid of the French stage artists in England. We can explain the scheme no better than by quoting a passage from a letter of the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Morning News*:—

> "The Prince of Wales will be asked, in the course of the present month, to preside at a banquet of a peculiar character, but of peculiar interest. The course of events in Paris has driven almost the whole body of the French dramatic companies over to this country. The most distinguished of our visitors in this line are the members of the company of the Théâtre Française, who have appeared at one of the most beautiful of our new theatres, curiously and not very appropriately called the Opéra Comique. I need not tell you that the members of this company really represent the histrionic ability of France; and that its members have been specially retained to interpret, in perfect independence of the caprices of public opinion, the classical and historical drama of the country. England has a classical drama of its own; but England has no subsidised theatre. The result is that Shakespeare is run down by Boucicault, Byron, Tom Taylor, and Burnand, whilst our poet-dramatists of the Westland Marston stamp have no chance whatever. It is proposed that the members of the company of the Théâtre Française shall be invited by the most distinguished representatives of literature, fine art, science, and society to a grand banquet, for which the preliminary arrangements are already being made. From what I hear, the festival will be more characteristically national than anything we have had for many years. Royalty, statesmanship, diplomacy, philanthropy, painting, sculpture, science, literature, and journalism will be most influentially represented on the occasion, and I am assured that the Royal Family have indicated their warmest sympathy with this proposal."

THE MAYORS' WIVES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Loud complaints are made in the country at the treatment to which the wives of the mayors of towns were subjected at the opening of the International Exhibition. The mayors were invited to take part in the official procession, and with each card of invitation was sent a lady's ticket for a reserved seat in the Royal Albert Hall. The directions were not very explicit, and most, if not all, mayors who had their wives with them were led into error at the outset. The proceedings went in something like the following form. The mayor, accompanied by his wife, drove up to the door of the Albert Hall at eleven o'clock. Here we quote the *West Sussex Gazette*:—

> "The crowd outside the Albert Hall was almost crushing; there was a tolerable carriage way kept; but there was no time for delay. As each carriage drove up to the entrance of the building, the door was at once opened; the occupants alighted, and the door slammed to with the shout 'All right,' and away went the carriage to make room for the next to draw up. There was a continuous succession in this way. But the reader can guess the mortification awaiting each robed mayor to be told that the lady 'who may accompany him,' was not only refused to enter the building with him, but must positively stop *outside* until one o'clock. That is, the gentleman 'who takes part in the ceremony' was to enter the building at eleven, and after one o'clock he might come out and look for his wife or daughter, or leave her to chance! There were many ladies thus separated from their husbands. Their carriages had been sent away before the blunder could be understood, and had the day been wet instead of beautifully fine, it is impossible to say what further unpleasantness might have arisen.
>
> "And what did 'the lady who accompanied the person taking part in the ceremony' do, and what, after all, did she see? Country ladies are naturally nervous in a crowd; and there was nothing left for them but to console each other outside the building. There might be seen fraternising the Mayoress of Lincoln, and of Warwick, and Guildford, and Lymington, and Yarmouth—and, indeed, many groups mingled with the hangers-on at these places—such as flymen, touters, and curiosity seekers. Slowly the time went with them during the ceremony within. Two hours, until one o'clock, were these lady victims broiling in the sun, quite unprepared with parasols or anything else for such an emergency. When one o'clock came, they were marshalled into the arena of the Albert Hall. What to do? To sit in a chair in this vacant building for two hours—*until three o'clock*—waiting for their husbands and the musical performances. From three to five music continued; and then they could just look at the Horticultural Gardens, and return home. Not one of them could see anything of the Exhibition, or form the faintest idea of what it is like, or even where it was held."

The arrangement appears to have been a very unfortunate one. Probably a long explanation of the words and directions written on the cards, by the light of the advertised programme, would make it appear that the mayors were somehow in the wrong in expecting to take in their wives with them at eleven o'clock; but the commissioners should have guarded against the possibility of such a mistake as this.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are securities of health to all nations, in every clime, and have given hope, relief, and comfort to millions. In irritation and debility, generated by excesses of any kind, or in general prostration of the system, their effect is rapidly soothing, renovating, and permanently restorative. They rapidly drive from the system the morbid cause of ailment, and renew the pristine animation, health, and vigour of the frame. They greatly increase the appetite, give tone to the stomach, assist the digestion, and impart elasticity to the spirits; their essence enters the circulation and, carried through its course, exerts its cleansing power over every organ. In the lungs they effect most striking changes, converting the impure venous into pure arterial blood, by which the whole frame is recruited.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The *Soir* announces the death, from small-pox, of M. G. de Molinari, the well-known article writer of the *Journal des Débats*.

The *Newspaper Press* says the oldest newspaper in Sweden is the official gazette, the *Postoch Inrikes Tidning*. It was founded in 1644, during the reign of Queen Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the Great.

The *Brighton Guardian* is publishing a series of original articles in the French language.

The *Manchester Guardian* celebrated its fiftieth birthday on Monday, and published, as a memento of the occasion, a fac-simile of its first number, issued on May 5, 1821. It is a small single sheet, and the price was 7d. The paper contains the "Poet's Corner," which was *de rigueur* at that period in a weekly publication. It is occupied by "Stanzas, by Thomas Moore, Esq."

The Master of the Rolls, says the *Record*, has directed that the collection of papers presented by Lord Shaftesbury to the nation shall be put in order and calendared. Already some valuable documents have attracted attention, containing an account of the foundation of the State of South Carolina and its plan of government, chiefly in the hand of the celebrated John Locke, the philosopher, the secretary and friend of the first Earl of Shaftesbury.

M. de Girardin, the well-known French journalist, has started a journal at Paris, in favour of a Federal Republic. M. de Girardin has in his time supported almost every conceivable form of government. Last year he upheld the Empire; this year he supports the Commune.

The marriage contract of the Bride of Lammermoor has quite lately been discovered at St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. It was evidently unknown to Sir Walter Scott when he wrote the novel. Lord Selkirk is the representative of the family of Dunbar, of Baldoon, and has the family papers in his possession. It was in arranging these that he accidentally came upon the contract of marriage.

From the gossip in *Art*, we learn that the portrait of her Majesty, which Mr. Lowes Dickinson has painted by command at Windsor, is now being exhibited at the Gallery of Messrs. Dickinson, of New Bond-street. The Queen is attired in semi-royal state, and, sitting with her arms lightly folded, she looks fully at the spectator with an air of kindly dignity and repose. The portrait is the best we have seen of her Majesty for many years, and will, no doubt, become historical. Alma Tadema's picture of the "Vintage in Ancient Rome," is now on view at the Gallery of Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefévre, the successors of Mr. Gambart. Mr. William Thornycroft, who carried off the medals at the Academy lately, and who is the son of the distinguished sculptor, has just completed a bust of Professor Sharpey, of University College. Mr. E. Davis, the well-known sculptor, has now in his studio, Fitzroy-street, a portrait of Mr. Norman Lockyer, the young astronomer. Mr. Jones Barker's touching episode in the French war, representing the meeting of the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia at the little château in the neighbourhood of Sedan, is about being sent to Berlin. The Antique School of the Royal Academy has recently acquired from Rome a cast of the celebrated "Strygil."

The following are the highest prices realised at the sale of the late Mr. Agnew's and other pictures by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Saturday last:—"Cannes," by J. M. Carrick, £57 15s.; "Lago Maggiore," by J. B. Pyne, £106; "The Council of War in the Crimea, with Portraits of Lord Raglan, Omar Pasha, and Marshal Pelissier," exhibited at the Royal Academy, was bought by Sir William Codrington for £96 12s.; "Windermere," by J. B. Pyne, £127 10s.; "Lago Maggiore, with the Borromean Islands," £122 10s.; "The Disenchantment of Bottom the Weaver," by Maclise, £162 15s. The large picture of "Bohemian Gipsies," by Maclise, was knocked down, after a rather languid bidding, to Mr. Muirhead, of Liverpool, for £420; "Innocence," the portrait of a little girl, by Gainsborough, for £315, to Mr. Grant. The pictures of Decamps were all withdrawn before the sale. The three early pictures by Landseer sold, "A Favourite Shooting Pony," for 150 guineas, Mr. W. Agnew; "A Favourite Hack," 150 guineas, Mr. W. Agnew; "The Scene in the Highlands," with portraits of the Duchess of Bedford and Duke of Gordon, 1,270 guineas; Mr. W. Agnew. "Ophelia," by Eugene Delacroix, sold for 400 guineas; "La petite Laitière," by E. Frere, for £73 10s.; "Light and Darkness," by G. Smith, 241 guineas; Portrait of Lord Anson, by Reynolds, £199 10s.; "Scene from Sterne's Sentimental Journey," by Frith, £564; "The Rape of Europa," sketch in oil, by Turner, 295 guineas; "The Falls of the Clyde," by Turner, 340 guineas; "The Empty Sleeve," an old admiral with his grandson and daughter, £222 10s., to Mr. Mendoza; "Christ and the Doctors," by W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., £262 10s.; "The Gentle Student," by J. Phillips, R.A., £199 10s.

The Rev. Dr. Beard, of Manchester, is engaged on "An Autobiography of Satan," which will be published in the autumn.

The British Museum was reopened on Monday. It will be open under the new arrangements until Monday, the 7th of August; from 10 to 8 o'clock on Mondays, on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 6, and on Saturdays from 12 to 8 o'clock. During the remainder of August the Museum will be opened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 to 6, and on Saturdays from 12 to 6 o'clock.

We learn from the *Athenæum* that an offer has been made to the authorities of the British Museum to re-catalogue, at a small cost, their earliest printed books, and so correct some of the mistakes in the Grenville and other catalogues.

Canon Lightfoot has prepared a popular defence of St. John's authorship of the Fourth Gospel.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Amongst Englishmen who have risen from a humble position to greatness, Captain James Cook owns a bright place. His father was a farm labourer, and his mother a cottager's daughter. After "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," there are few books that will interest a boy more than the life of Captain Cook. The Religious Tract Society has just published an admirable book of the great traveller's voyages and discoveries, recounted by W. H. G. Kingston, who has done his part well, telling the story carefully and in good plain English. The work is profusely illustrated, the drawing and engraving being executed in first-class style. In the concluding pages we have a "Subsequent history of Polynesia," giving an account of Christianity and civilisation in the islands of the Pacific visited by Captain Cook. Facing the title-page is an engraving of the "Death of Captain Cook," from the picture published in 1785 by F. Bartolozzi, R.A. We can recommend the book to our readers. It is complete, and excellently got up, making it serviceable for either use or ornament.

The Religious Tract Society have published a book of "Family Readings from the Gospel according to St. Matthew," by the Rev. Francis Bourdillon, M.A. It consists of short passages, with a simple exposition, for daily use in "Christian Households." The preface says:—"This book has been written for the purpose expressed by the title." We think the author has done well in following this novel method, whatever the purpose may be. "The author has tried to write what he would have *said* had he been expounding the Scripture in his own household, in the hope of furnishing help to other heads of families in that most important work." We do not quite understand the foregoing sentence. "Bearing in mind that servants and children so often form part of the household, he has aimed at great plainness of style and simplicity of language." We are sorry the author did not take better aim; he is very wide of the mark. "Yet he ventures to hope that what he has written may supply, in some measure, an existing want." The author cannot altogether be said to have kept his promise as to simplicity of style; but we can recommend his work as a conscientious and thoughtful companion of its class.

"Max Krömer" (Religious Tract Society), a Story of the Siege of Strasbourg, is a seasonable little work, wherein the trials and troubles of a family in a besieged city are faithfully depicted. It is an interesting story, and will repay perusal.—"Nails Driven Home," by George E. Sargent, are a series of papers written to apply to some of the "ordinary affairs, or the extraordinary accidents of life, the hammer of Divine truth." Some of the papers have previously appeared in the *Tract Magazine*.—"Till the Doctor Comes" (Religious Tract Society), by George H. Hope, is an invaluable little book. It is reprinted from the *Cottager and Artizan*, and gives the symptoms of many complaints, and explains what should be done "till the doctor comes." In many instances if the instructions be followed the doctor need not come at all.

Serials for May.—*Tinsley's* is a dull number this month. Perhaps the most interesting contribution is the continuation of "Musical Recollections of the last Half Century."—The illuminated frontispiece to *Sunday at Home* is a beautiful piece of work. "Morals of Mottoes" is well written, and there are other papers worth reading.—*The Month* contains a bright and original poem entitled "Failure" and several clever articles, including "A Plea for Plato, with Remarks on his last Translator" (Professor Jowett), "Mass as said in the Catacombs," and "Social Experiments in America."—In *Golden Hours* Mr. A. J. Buckland contributes a readable paper on "Children's Literature." He tells us that a hundred years ago the whole of the literature for children then in existence might have been placed upon a single shelf of the bookcase, whereas now a large library would be needed to hold all the books that have been written for the rising generation.—The illustrations to "Rookstone" in *Leisure Hour* deserve the highest praise.—Matthias Barr has a tender little poem in the *Quiver* entitled "Now and Then." It is accompanied with a capital illustration by C. G. Lawson. We recognise Mr. W. Small's drawing in the lady's nose, which we think we have seen before on several of this artist's faces. The landscape by E. M. Wimperis is excellent.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of the War*, *Cassell's Household Guide*, *Cassell's Natural History*, and *Cassell's Technical Educator*, are all as good as usual.—*The People's Magazine* is a poor number. The lines on "Death" are unworthy of any magazine.—*The Gardener's Magazine* is not an ornamental work, but it is a useful one, and contains a large quantity of good practical matter.

The Leeds Working Men's Conservative Association have petitioned against the Licensing Bill, as tending to limit the workman's enjoyment on his day of rest.

"There is no medicine at the present day I value so highly as the Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years, and in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its virtue to-day on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired. I cannot praise it too highly.—A. D. Milne, Editor, *Messenger*, N.Y.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Isabella Bateman, a sister of the celebrated Miss Bateman, who is said to be an actress of great promise, will shortly make her *début* at Edinburgh in a new drama written for her by her mother, and entitled "Fanchette; or, The Will-o'-the-Wisp."

The company from the Royal Court Theatre will appear at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, in August, in "Randall's Thumb" and "The Palace of Truth."

The concerts of Madame Carlotta Patti, sister to the Covent Garden *prima donna*, are still attended with enthusiasm at Lima, in Peru. It is noted that the greatest applause is bestowed, of all her varied performances, on "The Last Rose of Summer."

Mr. Creswick has appeared at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, New York, in "Nobody's Child," and was very well received.

Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," as arranged for representation by Mr. Charles Calvert, has been very successfully produced at Niblo's Garden, New York.

Mr. Henry Irving has signed a three years' engagement with Mr. Bateman, and will appear in September next at the Lyceum.

With respect to the coming Triennial Handel Festival, the *Musical Standard* says the promoters are working unitedly and with a will to render it successful; while, on the other hand, the railway companies are making the most liberal arrangements to enable visitors from a distance to come up in almost unlimited numbers; and our contemporary has little doubt that the success of the festival, both musically and in numerical attendance, will exceed its predecessors.

A new drama written by Sir C. L. Young, Bart., and entitled "Shadows," will be played at a morning performance at the Princess's on the 23rd inst.

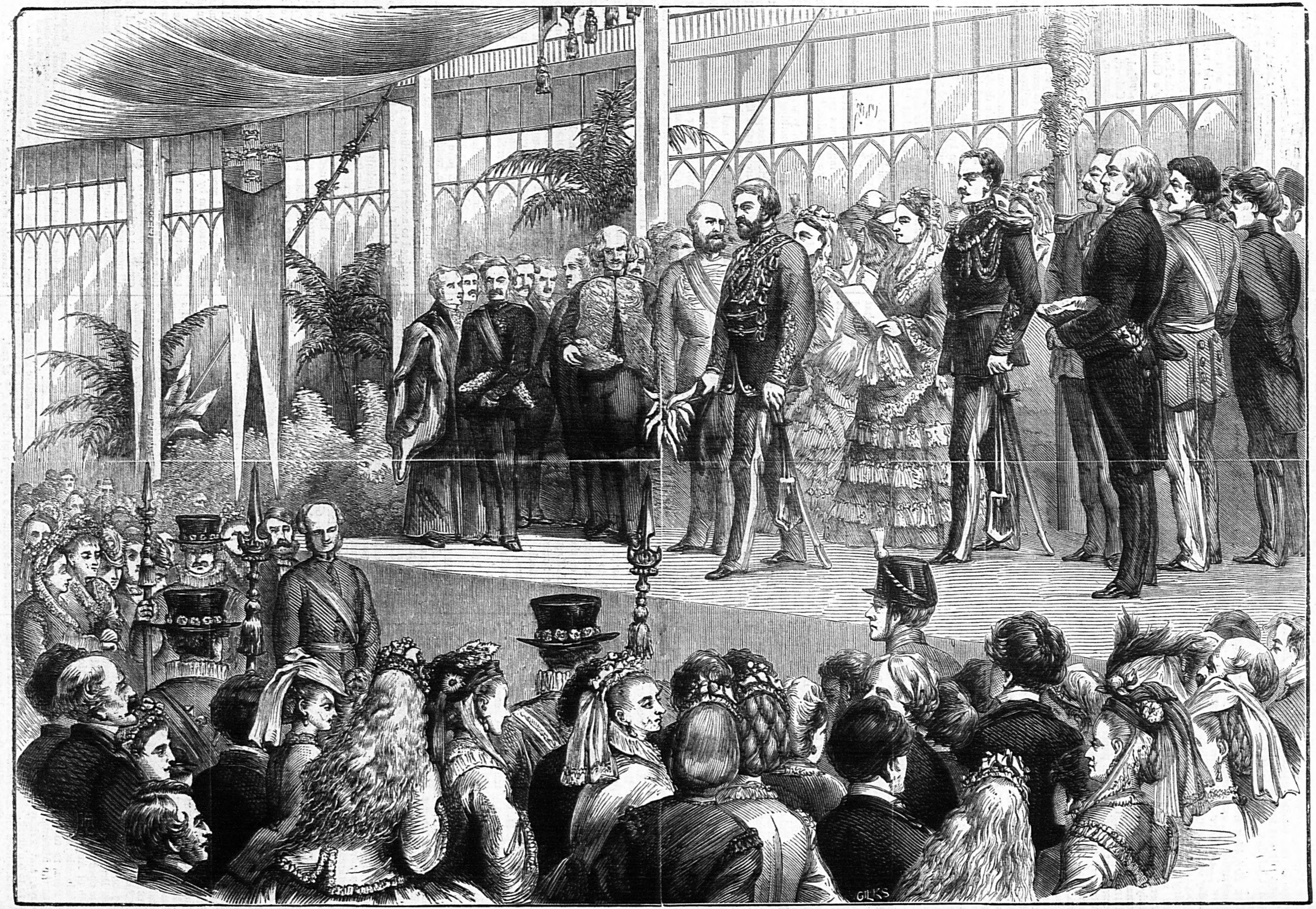
The *United Service Gazette* says that the Admiralty has been pleased to direct that "Hymns Ancient and Modern" shall in future be issued to her Majesty's ships, in lieu of the original hymn-book.

During the Monday afternoon performance of the Christy Minstrels, in St. James's Hall, Herr Schalkenbach (says the *Daily News*) introduced to the British public the novel and certainly ingenious musical instrument entitled "the orchestre militaire." Herr Schalkenbach claims to have spent upon it close study and application extending over a number of years, and it is not difficult to believe that he asserts nothing but what is true. The orchestre militaire, as its name may indicate, is truly an instrument of curious complexity, both of appearance and of sound. There is not a little in it, in both these senses, of the French horn, ophicleide, and trombone; of the harmonium, flute, and pianoforte; of the big drum, the little drum, the triangle, and the "silvery tintinnabulation of the bells." It is very difficult to say what is the chief motive power of the orchestre militaire—whether it is Herr Schalkenbach himself, who certainly exerts himself on the keyboard as energetically as if he were a whole military band concentrated into one single citizen of Treves; or whether it is the electricity from a battery which displays itself *coram publico* on the right of the instrument, flashes out in sparks in a manner that may be called miscellaneous, and exerts a perceptible influence on sundry auxiliary instruments located in odd corners of the hall. The value of the latter was easily discernible when the Herr, in the course of the performance of his "Fantaisie Militaire," came to the "Attack" and the "Battle." Electricity caused the drums to beat and the trumpets to sound in at least two places at once, and this contributed not a little to the realism. As a most ingeniously compound instrument for the concert-hall, Herr Schalkenbach's orchestre militaire deserves hearty encomia; whether it is likely to reduce regimental expenses, by admitting of the band being dispensed with, is another matter.

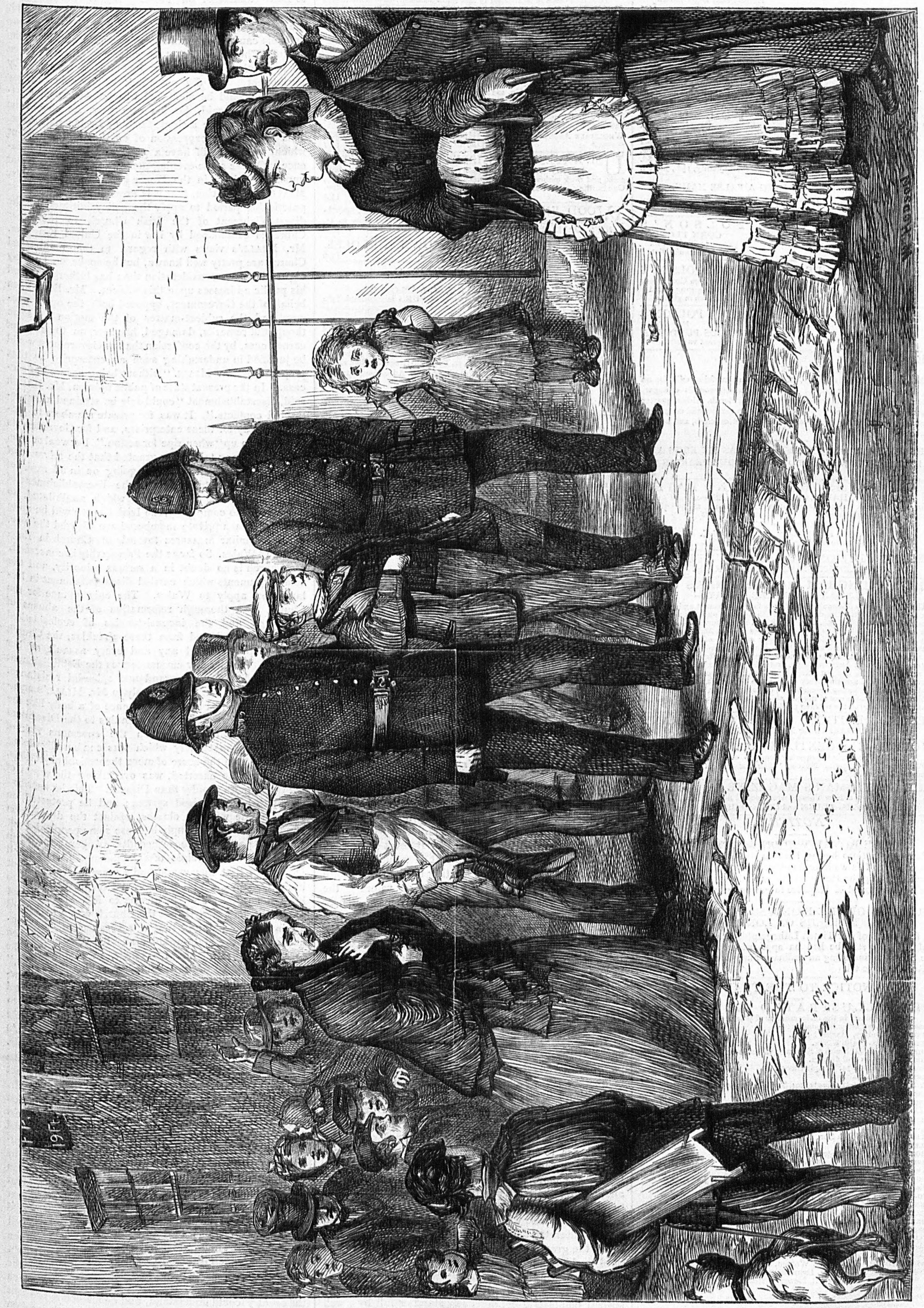
The case of Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone, of the Haymarket Theatre, residing at Peak-hill, Sydenham, was before Mr. Registrar Roche, at the Bankruptcy Court last week. At a recent meeting the creditors resolved to accept five shillings in the pound in satisfaction of their debts, payment of the composition to be made as follows, viz.:—that Mr. Buckstone should pay to the receiver on behalf of the creditors the surplus of his receipts, whether from a theatre managed by him or from salary, after deducting or allowing £24 per week for the maintenance of himself and family, such payments to be continued until the composition shall be fully secured. The unsecured debts are returned at £10,552, and debts fully or partially secured £5,500, comprising mortgages on the Haymarket Theatre and a bill of sale on the furniture at the theatre and the debtor's private residence at Peak-hill, Sydenham. Mr. Theodore Lumley applied on behalf of the receiver (Mr. E. N. Harper, Cowper's-court, Cornhill) that injunctions granted on a former occasion should be continued until after the second meeting, to be held for the confirmation of the resolution by which the creditors had agreed to accept a composition of five shillings in the pound. After some conversation his Honour extended the injunctions. Mr. Lumley desired to state that the creditors present at the meeting showed great sympathy for the misfortunes of Mr. Buckstone. He might add on behalf of the creditors and the receiver that Mr. Buckstone had given all necessary assistance in making out his accounts, and his conduct throughout the proceedings had been very satisfactory.

Caution against the Use of Poisonous Hair Washes.—Dr. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, New York, found of fifteen Hair Restorers analysed that all contained lead; the public should, therefore, use those preparations only that are harmless and do not dye the hair. Fowler and Sheppard's Bay Rum is the best of these. All should use this charming wash, it cleanses and cools the head, prevents scurf, and promotes the growth of the hair in a marvellous degree; for children it is invaluable; no nursery or toilet should be without it. As a lotion it surpasses Eau de Cologne or Toilet Vinegar. Direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, West Brompton, and 36, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; 4s. 6d. bottles carriage free to all railway stations. Also from all chemists. [295

To Clean a Silk Dress.—Use Archer's improved Colloid, as advertised on page 156. This article is also invaluable for washing prints, muslins, and all coloured frocks or dresses for spring and summer wear. [361



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



A LONDON PROCESSION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GRAND SALOON
SUMMER DINING ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN.
BERTRAM and ROBERTS,
Refreshment Department.
[391

BAKER AND CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS.
FANCY DRESSES.
MUSLINS, PIQUES.
PERCALES, ALPACAS.
GRENADINES.
GAZ DE CHAMBRAYS.
COSTUMES, JACKETS.
Patterns Free.
198, REGENT-ST. LONDON.
[380

BROWN AND POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
IS GENUINE.
Prepared solely from
Maize—Indian Corn.
Best Quality, 2d., 4d., 8d.
Second Quality, 1½d., 3d., 6d.
Beware of
CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME,
Depending upon the recommendation of
PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONIAL WRITERS.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
with Milk for
Children's Diet.

PEARLINA.—BROWN AND POLSON'S
Differs from Corn Flour
in being granulated
and rich in gluten.

PEARLINA.—BROWN AND POLSON'S
For
DELICIOUS PUDDINGS,
in great variety.

PEARLINA.
PLUM PUDDING RECIPE.

Take one teacupful of Pearlina, steep it in one cupful of milk for an hour, then add half-a-cupful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, quarter lb. of suet, two ounces of orange peel, quarter lb. raisins, quarter lb. currants; add two eggs, well beaten up, then a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and the same of ginger; tie in a bowl or cloth, and boil for three hours.

THIS MAKES IT AS RICH AND LIGHT AS SIX EGGS AND SIX HOURS' BOILING WOULD DO WITHOUT PEARLINA.
[936

GAS STOVES FOR HEATING BATHS, CHURCHES, HALLS, CONSERVATORIES, *and for Cooking by Gas*. Warranted the best manufactured in the world, at the Original Patentees and Manufacturers,
PHILLIPS AND SON,
25 AND 26, BARBICAN, LONDON, E.C.
(Close to Aldersgate Street Station.) [289

SECOND EDITION of the MAY NUMBER of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Now Ready.

THE BIRMINGHAM MORNING NEWS on the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for MAY:—

"The *Gentleman's Magazine* for May is full of pleasant and readable papers. Our old friend, Charles Cowden Clarke, continues his articles on the comic writers of England. . . . Mr. R. H. Horne furnishes a second paper on 'Bygone Celebrities,' discoursing this time on Mr. Nightingale's Diary, introducing us to the famous amateur company of which Dickens was the central star, around whom shone Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon —all three, alas! passed to that bourne whence no traveller returns—John Forster, G. J. Lewes, Augustus Egg, and others not unknown to fame. This article is of the deepest interest, and will, doubtless, attract many readers. . . . There are nine other papers, the usual 'Table Talk,' and a genial preface by Sylvanus Urban in the current number, which make the *Gentleman's Magazine* one of the best shilling investments that periodical literature now offers to the reading public."

SECOND EDITION of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for MAY, Now Ready.

NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for JUNE will contain the opening chapters of a NEW STORY, by the Author of the Popular Novels, "The Tallants of Barton," and "Christopher Kenrick."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for JUNE will commence a New Volume with Special Attractions.
London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., and all Booksellers.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PICTURE.

Many applications having been made from the country for extra copies of this work for framing, arrangements have been made for posting the Plates carefully rolled on wood (to prevent creasing), on receipt of Sixpence in postage stamps.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

A few copies of our Tinted Lithographic Supplement, issued in March, can still be had on application to the Publisher, price Sixpence, including an ordinary number of the Paper, or on Rollers, price 6d.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER can be obtained in the undermentioned places upon the *same terms* as those of the head office in London:—

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BIRMINGHAM.—W. H. Smith & Son, who will also receive Advertisements for Birmingham and district.
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OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU.
MODERATOR LAMPS and LAMPS FOR INDIA.
LONDON Show Rooms, 45, Oxford Street, W.
BIRMINGHAM Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad Street. [374

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. & P. COATS, SEWING, TATTING, AND CROCHET COTTON MANUFACTURERS, PAISLEY.
Holders of Prize Medals awarded at the London and Paris Exhibitions for Excellence of Quality.

J. & P. COATS beg to call the attention of the Public to their IMPROVED BEST SOFT SEWING COTTON, which, with the view of more fully meeting the wants of Sewing Machines, they now make Six-Cord in all lengths from No. 10 to 100 inclusive.

The importance of this change will be more clearly understood when they state that in the Trade ordinary Soft Sewing Cotton, in all lengths, known as Six-Cord, is such to No. 40 only, being Four-Cord from 42 to 70, and Three-Cord above that number.

WHOLESALE AGENT—WILLIAM GILMOUR, 80, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. [377

USE HAYES & CROSSLEY'S DOUBLE-POINTED SEWING NEEDLES. These remarkable Needles taper at both ends, and work with wonderful ease. Sold by all drapers. 100 post free, One Shilling.—HAYES, CROSSLEY, and CO., 153, Cheapside, London.
[339

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS begs respectfully to announce his REMOVAL from Bedford Row to 11, KING'S ROAD, BEDFORD ROW, Gray's Inn, W.C., London. [330

H. WALKER'S QUEEN'S OWN NEEDLES.
[336

BERNARDO,
76, ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW,
The largest Importer and Manufacturer of FURS in Scotland. [382

NOTICES.

THE London Publishing Office of this Paper is at 102, Fleet-street, where the trade can now be supplied early on Friday mornings.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London, E.C. All letters for the Editor must be addressed "Editor, ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, 72, Turnmill-street, London, E.C."

FROM March 18 until July 1 the rate of charges for Advertisements will be:—

6d. A LINE IN ORDINARY INNER PAGES.
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2s. A LINE ON LEADER PAGE.

AFTER July 1 these charges will be increased to 9d., 1s., and 2s, 6d.

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THE matter in Serial Advertisements may be changed as desired. At the conclusion of existing Contracts no Block Advertisements will be inserted.

⁂ ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

THE Paper will be delivered to the Public by any News-agent in London or the Country, at 13s. a year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENT'S.

ARTIST.—We shall be glad to receive sketches of country occurrences of interest from any of our friends and correspondents. If not approved they shall be promptly returned.

M.M.—A monthly part of the *Illustrated Newspaper* is now in preparation.

F.W. (Manchester).—Will hear from the Publisher. We are always glad to receive suggestions from "Constant Subscribers."

THE Illustrated NEWSPAPER

LONDON, MAY 13, 1871.

THE past week is important in the history of Parliament. On Monday night Mr. GLADSTONE came down to the House and withdrew two of the most important measures of the session, the Licensing Bill and Mr. BRUCE'S scheme of Local Rating. There had been throughout the country a firm though undemonstrative agitation against Mr. BRUCE'S extraordinary propositions with regard to public-houses. It must have been quite clear to Mr. GLADSTONE that it would be impossible to carry this measure. Acting upon the old motto that "discretion is the better part of valour" the Premier has retreated without striking a blow. There is, however, an important point in Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech of which the brewers and publicans will no doubt take due notice. The Premier did not withdraw the Bill merely out of deference to public opinion, nor because he was convinced that it would be an improper and undue interference with property. "I feel," he said, "that it is not in our power to bring the subject fairly to an issue this session, and in a manner to do justice to all parties, but with regard to that portion of the Bill which relates to the regulation of public-houses, we by no means abandon the hope and expectation that it will be in our power to embody the clauses, or a great portion of them, in another Bill which we hope and trust the House will pass into a law this session." The trade may, therefore, make up their minds to a firmer and more deliberate onslaught upon a future occasion. The snake is only scotched, not killed. Meanwhile, some very objectionable clauses are to be revised in the shape of a new Bill, which will come on for discussion at an early date. We believe the more respectable members of the trade are anxious for a thorough practical reform, both with regard to licensing, inspecting, and adulteration; and a well balanced measure which should secure to the poor man an unadulterated and wholesome glass of beer would be one of the greatest boons a Legislature could afford to a hard-working and necessarily thirsty class. There are several excellent features among Mr. BRUCE'S propositions, and it is a pity the Government did not select these special points and courageously stand or fall by a well considered measure. But Governments nowadays are remarkably chary about staking their reputation upon anything. The sweets and emoluments of office seem to have an increased and increasing attraction.

"The Government do not intend to deal with the law of ecclesiastical patronage in Scotland during the present session." This was the Duke of ARGYLL'S answer to Lord ROSEBERY on Tuesday night. As one of the largest holders of ecclesiastical patronage in Scotland, the Duke admitted that lay patronage had been the one and sole cause of modern secession and disruption in the Scottish Church, and that the subject ought to be taken up in another session either by the Government or by Parliament. He did not think it probable that lay patronage could be abolished without some compensation, but, he said, for his own part, he should be ashamed to receive a single farthing for his patronage. This is a healthy expression of opinion and sentiment which, we hope, will have a good and beneficial influence. On the same evening there was an animated and important debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. MIALL'S proposition, that it is expedient at the earliest practicable period to apply the policy initiated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church to the other Churches established by law in the United Kingdom. Mr. MIALL'S views with regard to the Established Church are pretty well known, but he spoke on Tuesday night with more consideration than has hitherto marked his public addresses upon this subject. Mr. BRUCE, on behalf of the Government, opposed both the opportuneness and the subject-matter of the motion in some thoughtful remarks, damaged, however, on the score of earnestness, by the confession that no Government would be justified in undertaking such an enterprise as that proposed by Mr. MIALL "without being assured of success." In the present state of public opinion, Mr. BRUCE said, disestablishment "could only be attained after protracted conflicts." It was for private members to prepare the way for these enterprises, and for Governments to take them up "when ripe for action." Forweal or woe, our readers may take it for granted that the advance of democratic opinion which is going on in all ranks of society must eventually lead to the disestablishment of the Church. The Government which annihilated, so rapidly and so completely, the Irish Church will be quite prepared, when private members have cleared the way, to adopt similar measures towards the Church in England and Wales. So far as the Principality is concerned, the Church is no doubt in a serious minority, and the same arguments which carried disestablishment in Ireland now apply to Wales. The only chance for the Church is a thorough reformation of the abuses of patronage and the inconsistencies of ecclesiastical management. Freed from these shackles, the Church might hope to stand any and every assault of her enemies. Under any circumstances the Establishment will not fall without a grand and splendid resistance. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, in reply to Mr. MIALL'S arguments, maintained that the existence of a body like the Church acted as a beneficial stimulus to the Dissenters themselves, and he dwelt on the enormous risk of destroying a machinery which was confessedly doing much good, on the score of mere theoretical objections. The Church, he asserted, was overtaking the wants of the times more rapidly than Dissent. This he ascribed chiefly to her organised system; and he protested, on behalf of the working classes, against the destruction of this organisation simply because some people did not choose to partake of those benefits. Arguing further in defence of the principle of establishments, he warned Dissenters that they would find a more active opponent in the Church when released from her present bond to keep the peace; and, in answer to Mr. MIALL'S last argument, he asserted that the Church was a safeguard against revolution, and that a severance of her connection with the State would make the State more open to social danger. Mr. LEATHAM, in supporting the resolution, spoke of the Establishment as a "paradox," an "excrescence," and an "anomaly," and of her endowments as "ecclesiastical robbery" and "sacerdotal absorption." The *Times* in its summary is careful to bring out these special points, and in a leading article sees danger and tribulation in the success of Mr. MIALL'S party. There was something of sarcasm in Mr. LEATHAM'S expression of confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE'S "receptive aptitude," and "in the noble instinct of self-preservation which statesmen displayed." Mr. DISRAELI was quite equal to the occasion. He regarded the proposal as a reversal of the policy of the old Puritans who had always appealed to the temporal power in spiritual matters, and he answered the argument founded on Continental and Irish precedents, by examining the consequences of disestablishment in France and Ireland. Mr. DISRAELI looked with great confidence to the future efforts of the Church in great towns, and felt sure that even now a *plebiscite* would be in her favour, and that an educated and cultivated people would be more and more in sympathy with her if she conducted herself discreetly. Criticising Mr. BRUCE'S halting tone, Mr. DISRAELI expressed a hope that the Prime Minister would lay down some principle which the country could understand, and concluded a brilliant peroration by declaring that he should oppose the motion more in the interests of the State than of the Church. Mr. GLADSTONE pledged Government to an opposition to the present proposal, "not limiting themselves to this action, nor regarding it as a question of detail on which they might change their opinion to-morrow." This is an expression to be remembered. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is true, said something of the same kind years ago with regard to the Irish Church, but there was an earnestness and enthusiasm in the Premier's expression of opinion on Tuesday night which will entitle him, we sincerely hope, upon this question, to the confidence of the people. Criticising the language of the motion, he drew from it the inference that Mr. MIALL had not considered the vastness of the operation he contemplated. "Considering the 1,300 years' antiquity of the Established Church, and the mode in which it had intertwined itself with the law and institutions of the country and the local habits and feelings of the people, it was impossible to over-estimate the magnitude of the enterprise." Replying to Mr. LEATHAM'S taunts, he "admitted that it was in the power of the Nonconformists to break up the fabric of the Liberal majority at any moment, but he felt confident they would not demand that the policy of the Government should be ruled exclusively by this. Among other eulogies of the learning, culture, and breadth of the Church, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed the belief that she afforded the best arena for the settlement of the disputes between ancient beliefs and modern thought; and, after vindicating her claims to be considered the Church of the majority, he told Mr. MIALL that if he would carry his motion he must begin by converting the people." Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech closed the debate, and, on a division, the resolution was negatived by a majority of 285, the figures being 374 to 89. Measures of gigantic character, which have passed within the last few years, have had a much smaller commencement than this.

A LONDON PROCESSION.

NOT a band of "Reds" going to the Park to denounce monarchy; not a procession of matchmakers going to Westminster; not the "upper ten" on their way to a drawing room. The procession pictured by our artist on page 145 is a much more common event than any of these. It is a thief's march to the station. The police have caught a daring young street Arab while he was in full flight with his loot. It is a question of a pair of boots. The juvenile robber seems rather to glory in the prominence of his position in the street procession; he had stolen the boots just in time to catch the eye of the shopman, who pursued him and handed him over to the officer. The prisoner dropped the stolen property in his flight, and the rightful owner carries it in triumph. But the picture tells its own story. With the operation of School Boards, we hope a time is coming when such incidents of London life will be of far less frequent occurrence than at present.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS ON MAY DAY.

IN various parts of England May Day festivities are being revived. There are more May Queens every year. At Knutsford, for instance, the Maypole was erected this year in great triumph, covered with flowers and evergreens, and in the celebration there was all the quaintness and jollity of olden days. A large crown was fixed on the summit of the pole, and at the base was a dais supporting a throne of evergreens, flowers, and may, with the letters "M. Q." underneath in gilt. Among the throng might be seen the merrie men of Sherwood, in Lincoln green, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Little John, and Will Scarlet, with jesters, shepherds, and shepherdesses. We believe there will be a reaction, and that in the villages the Maypole will again be danced round, and the May Queen sit again amongst the hawthorn as of old. If this should come to pass, the sweeps of the metropolis must take great credit to themselves, for, under all circumstances, as sure as the first of May has dawned, they have celebrated it every year. They always have a Jack-in-the-Green, as shown in our illustration, and go from street to street in the same way as the mummers, seeking coppers in return for their fantastic display. The party, which consists entirely of chimney-sweeps, is only a small one. There are two or three men in motley dresses, one of them being dressed as a female, and covered with spangles. Jack-in-the-Green is under a tall frame of herbs and flowers, which are surmounted by a flag. They stop here and there and caper to the noise of the drum, and then look for remuneration from the spectators. The show is not so attractive as it used to be, but it is still interesting and quaint, and we should be sorry if it were discontinued. How it should have fallen to the lot of chimney-sweeps to sustain the old rites of May Day does not appear. There used to be a somewhat similar demonstration on the part of the milkmaids. Early in the morning they would bring round a milch cow garlanded with flowers, and led along by a group of dairy-women, who were also adorned with flowers. They would stop now and then and dance round the animal to the sound of the violin or clarionet, resulting in the utter bewilderment of the said milch cow, and the general amusement of themselves and all lookers-on. At an earlier time there was an addition to the troop—a man carried a frame, which covered the upper part of his person. From this dangled silver flagons and dishes, each set in a bed of flowers. Nothing was seen of his body but his legs, which jumped about idiotically, we might say, the strange pile above flaunting and dancing up and down with an air of heavy decorum.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE evening train, *en route* for the Continent, is a favourite subject for artist and novelist. There has always been a foreign and picturesque element in this portion of the Charing Cross platform. Recently the war has given a special interest to the coming and going of Continental travellers. In the early days of the campaign the scenes were alternately merry and sad. The first parties of Frenchmen went out to join hitherto victorious armies. In a few months the fallen monarchy released bands of exiles and plotters, who hastened from Charing Cross to Boulogne and Dover for the purpose of putting in an appearance among their brother Republicans. By and bye, Paris being open, timid men and women who had been driven from home by war and revolution booked themselves to return. Some of them have fallen since then in fresh troubles, victims to French instability and fickleness. There is a sad story of a French milliner who had come to England during the siege, and established herself prosperously at the West-end of London. When Paris was open she returned to settle her affairs in her native city, and was killed in a street skirmish between the Red Republican troops and the citizens. The French mail is still running from Charing Cross, and it has many passengers, though few go any farther than Calais or Boulogne, unless it is to cross into Belgium and Switzerland. It is an interesting scene at night, and our artist has caught the true spirit of the picture.

THE WIMBLEDON CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

THE Spring prize meeting of the All England Croquet meeting commenced at Wimbledon on Tuesday week. The morning was showery, and the visitors not so numerous as would probably have been the case had the weather been more favourable; nevertheless, there was a by no means small attendance of spectators. The following is the score of the first round:—Lady Members' Prizes—Mrs. Holmes beat Miss Stephenson, Miss O. Flight beat Miss Flight, Mrs. Walsh beat Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Davidson (a bye); Gentlemen Members' Prize—Mr. Willoughby beat Mr. Douglas Heath, Mr. Walder beat Mr. Hopkinson; Members' Champion Stakes—Mr. Peel beat Mr. Riky, Mr. James D. Heath beat Mr. D. I. Heath, Mr. Baker beat Mr. Macfie, Mr. C. F. Dalton beat Mr. H. Soames, Mr. A. Law beat Mr. H. Jones, Mr. A. Lillie beat Mr. A. C. Pearson. The score on Wednesday was as follows:—For the ladies' prizes, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Davidson played out their round, which ended in a victory for Mrs. Walsh—the odd game only; this left Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Holmes to contend in the last round; best of five games, with four and a half-inch hoops. Mrs. Walsh won the first game; the finishing round being left for the next day. Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Walter played off the last round for the members' prize (the best of five games, four and a half-inch hoops.) Mr. Willoughby won three games off the reel, and secured the prize. For the championship of the club (second round), and a silver cup, Mr. James Heath beat Mr. Peel two games out of three, and Mr. Dalton had a bye, Mr. Baker being absent. This left Messrs. Heath, Dalton, and Law in for the three prizes. In the third round Mr. Heath beat Mr. Dalton two games, Mr. Law having a bye. Mr. Heath and Mr. Law then commenced playing the final tie (best of five games, four and a half-inch hoops). Mr. Heath won two games when time was called. The conclusion of this round, of the ladies' last round, and the break prizes had to stand over.

The break prize (ladies) and sweep (gentlemen) was played on Thursday. Mrs. Walsh again distinguished herself, making an unfinished all-round break of twelve points. She won a gilt casket (value £2 2s.) The gentlemen did not show at all in good form for the break sweepstakes, no one making more than eight points, which is surprising, considering that much of the talent of England was on the ground. Mr. Pearson was first with eight points; Mr. H. Jones second with six points; Mr. Jas. D. Heath third. In playing off the ties for third prize, the latter gentleman made a break of fourteen points. On Friday a handicap sweepstakes open to all members of the club was played. The score was as follows:—First round. Mr. Douglas Heath (receiving one bisque) beat Mr. Willoughby; Mr. Law (giving three bisques and choice of lead) beat Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Holmes (giving choice of lead) beat Mrs. Pearson; Mr. Peel (giving one bisque and choice) beat Mr. D. I. Heath; Miss O. Flight (receiving one bisque and choice) beat Mr. Macfie; Mr. H. Jones (giving choice) beat Mr. Pearson; Mr. James Heath (giving choice) beat Mr. Riky; Mr. Soames (giving three bisques and choice) beat Miss A. Flight. Second Round. Mr. Douglas Heath (receiving three bisques) beat Mr. Law; Mr. Peel (giving two bisques and choice) beat Mrs. Holmes; Mr. H. Jones (giving three bisques) beat Miss O. Flight; Mr. James Heath (giving one bisque) beat Mr. Soames. Third round. Mr. Peel (giving three bisques and choice) beat Mr. Douglas Heath; Mr. James Heath (giving choice) beat Mr. H. Jones. Mr. James Heath and Mr. Peel divided the first and second stakes; Mr. Douglas Heath and Mr. Jones divided the third and fourth. This concluded the meeting, which went off very satisfactorily under the able management of Mr. Walsh, the referee and handicapper; and of Mr. H. Jones, the indefatigable and popular hon. secretary.

It may interest our readers to know that Mr. H. Jones is the author of "Cavendish on Whist," and of a series of papers on Croquet which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* two years ago. Mr. Walsh is the editor of the *Field*, and we may congratulate him upon his wife's success. Our picture is a sketch at the scene of the tournament by one of our most accomplished artists.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

LAST week we published a sketch of the working men's visit to the Royal Albert Hall in connection with the opening of the Exhibition. This week we give two views of the Royal party engaged in the grand ceremony of inauguration. Our readers are already acquainted with the full details of the ceremony. The daily newspapers have teemed with reports of the interesting event. Our work is merely supplementary. The artist cannot keep pace with the writer. Pictures are slower of production, and also more lasting in the memory. Our full page engraving represents the declaration by the Prince of the formal opening of the Exhibition from the platform in the conservatory. A few minutes after twelve well-known symptoms broke out in different directions. Gentlemen in office looked full of importance, subordinates shouted or rushed wildly about, and the main object in life seemed to be "stand back." Seats were hastily assumed, one might almost say attitudes as hastily struck, and "hurrahs" from without, and the National Anthem within, bade us all uncover to greet the Queen's deputy. His Royal Highness had been received with due formality by the Commissioners at the Queen's entrance, and by them he was now ushered down the steps across the Conservatory to the dais. He entered with the Countess of Flanders on his arm, instead of Princess Christian, who had been promised and expected; Princess Mary of Teck, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince John of Glucksburg, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the officers of the Household followed. Lord Granville and the Duke of Buckingham had directly preceded them, and in the line of procession Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bruce walked side by side. While the band and a choir were performing a version of the 148th Psalm, better known as the Emperor's Hymn, the Royal persons had formed a front line on the dais, affording time to note that the Countess of Flanders, to the Prince's right, wore a complete costume of grey and pink silk mingled, trimmed with Brussels point in festoons; that Princess Mary was in violet, trimmed with handsome lace; and that the Princes and Duke wore military uniforms. The psalm-singing was not faultless, notwithstanding there were accompaniments of trumpets and shawms, but the fault was the fault of the building.

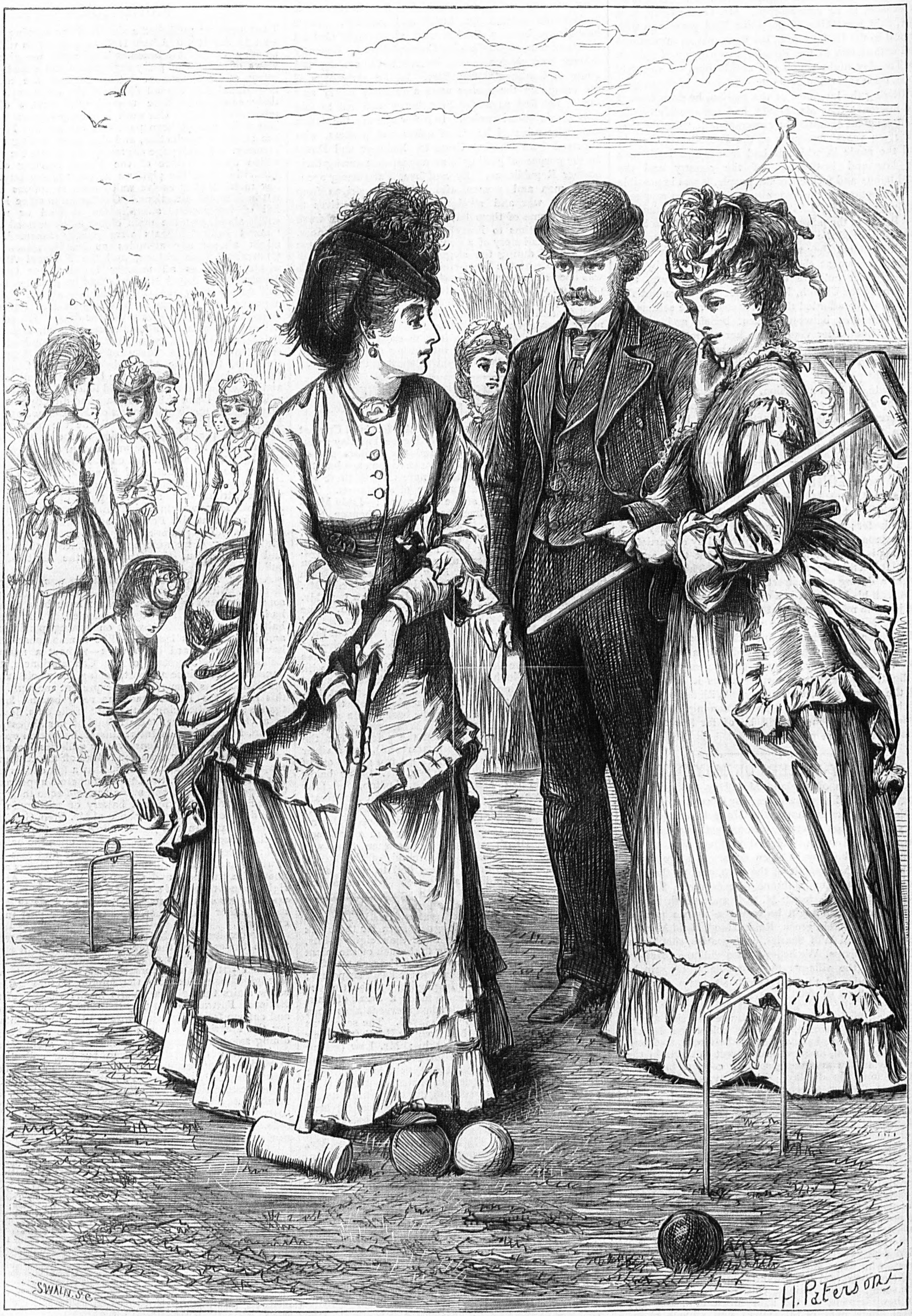
A long list of the presentations was now gone through, with a discomfort to some of the persons concerned which could never have been suffered had the Albert Hall been selected. For nearly half an hour the Prince went on bowing persistently, and he bowed his last bow—like a man conscious of having done a hard day's work—without a murmur. Colonel Scott, Secretary of the Commissioners, then handed to the Prince a report, telling the whole tale of the Exhibitions from 1851 to the present moment. To this report the Prince made no reply beyond formal thanks; but, advancing to the front of the dais, he said, in a clear, loud voice, "On behalf of her Majesty the Queen, I proclaim this International Exhibition open." The occupants of the conservatory galleries looked at each other, expecting some one to lead off the customary supplementary applause; but, just as a few cheers were being ventured upon, two State trumpeters appeared at the opposite balcony, and made the roof echo their prolonged flourish, to which a battery of artillery in the Park duly responded. The music of Mr. Fred. Godfrey's splendid band in the gardens joined in the jubilant proclamation. The Prince stepped out upon the balcony and repeated his declaration to a larger and less constrained audience on the lawn, and hearty cheers arose above the trumpets and music and artillery. At the right moment a host of streamers, which had been folded up like a scroll on the roof-tops, were let loose to dance madly hither and thither, and take their part in the ceremony.

A procession immediately started from the conservatory in the order of the presentations, and in it and it alone many thousands of spectators were rewarded for all their patience and perseverance. The route was through the arcade into the foreign picture gallery, below stairs through the courts in the vicinity of the National Portrait Gallery, by the cases of shot, shell, and cannon from Woolwich, through the room containing the Meyrick armour, through Spiers and Pond's dining-saloons, along the galleries of architectural designs and materials used in building collections, through the interesting room where Mr. Frank Buckland pathetically implores us not to feed his fish, and so to the western side into the English picture gallery, and finally out at the Queen's entrance, where the royal party were right royally cheered by an immense multitude. Our smaller picture represents the royal procession on its way through the picture galleries.

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall Street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker, is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges.* Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—THE PLAIN TRUTH.—If people will only use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S PREPARATIONS, they will have no trouble about their Hair. Mrs. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER will positively and certainly restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises—the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s. (Separate preparations—not at all necessary to be used together.)—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [366

FLORILINE!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156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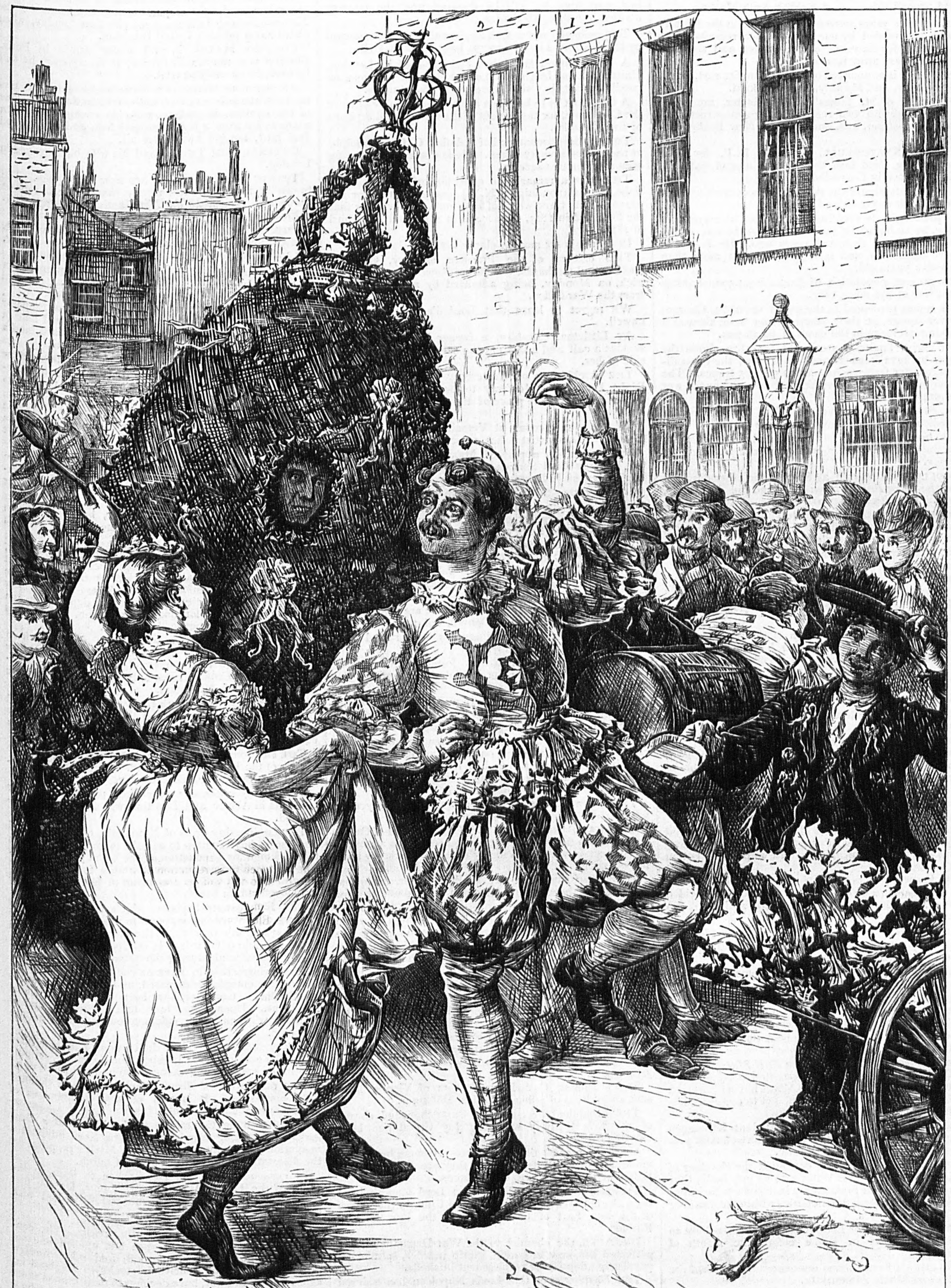
SKETCH AT THE WIMBLEDON CROQUET TOURNAMENT.



MAY-DAY IN LONDON, 1871.—CHIMNEY SWEEPS' CELEBRATION.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Earl of Carnarvon was last week installed as Grand Second Principal of English Arch Masons.

The twelve years system of recruiting in the infantry is to be superseded by one under which recruits are to be sworn in for six years' active service and six years in the first-class army reserve.

The death is announced of Sir William Stewart, Bart., of Grandtully, and Murthly, near Dunkeld.

The vestry of St. James's, Westminster, are going to put up forthwith two refuges in Regent-street—one opposite Ayr-street, and one opposite New Burlington-street.

Mr. W. Knatchbull, formerly M.P. for East Somersetshire, died last week at the age of sixty-six, at his residence in Cavendish-square.

It is the intention of the Admiralty to commission one or two more training ships for boys.

An astrologist is creating a sensation at Smyrna, in Turkey, by claiming to have been born in one of the Greek Islands two thousand years ago. He is said to be very handsome, and is, apparently, not more than twenty-five years old.

The present population of Exeter is 34,590, showing an increase of 852 since 1861.

The report presented to the guardians of St. George, Hanover-square, at their meeting last week showed a gratifying decrease in the cases of small-pox.

The Swiss financial statement for 1870 shows the receipts to have been 21,906,806 francs; the expenditure 21,350,811 francs; the surplus 556,005 francs. The extraordinary military expenditure occasioned by the war was 9,554,635 francs.

Mr. Spurgeon is unwell, and has been ordered by his medical advisers to leave town for a month.

The horse-shoers of Edinburgh and Leith intend to strike in October if their employers will not increase their pay.

A collision occurred at Shields the other day, between the *Busy Bee*, of Newcastle, and the *Newcastle*, of Hull. The latter was nearly sunk.

A colossal statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, of America, is being made at Rome, to fulfil an order given by the State of Maryland.

The new cavalry regiments in Paris are to be dressed in Hussar uniform.

The Pope is said to be ill with a fresh attack of gout. The Sacred College have held a secret meeting, and decided in case of the death of his Holiness to remove to Malta.

In order to effect a reduction of the State expenditure, the Roumanian Government has disbanded the third battalion of all the chasseur regiments.

In compliance with the motion of Prince Bismarck, the Federal Council has resolved to concur in the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

New York reporters call horse thieves "equine abducters."

A bill has been printed, bearing the names of Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Russell Gurney, and Mr. Crawford, which proposes to remove doubts as to the powers of trustees to invest trust funds in debenture stock.

The Sunderland Republicans voted the other night by acclamation a resolution to start a Republican candidate at the next general election.

The death is announced of M. Daniel Rœchlin, aged eighty-six, the founder of the large firm for railway engines at Mulhausen, and of an important cotton factory.

The French papers state that Charles Dolfus, the chief manufacturer of cotton at Mulhaise, had decided to remove his establishment, with 6,000 workpeople, to Central France.

The engineers' strike at Sunderland for nine hours a day has terminated in favour of the men, who resumed work on Wednesday morning.

They are talking in Philadelphia of female street-car conductors.

It has been intimated that the farmers of the United States annually expend between two and three millions of dollars in reaping and mowing machines.

Two hundred silver coins have been dug up in a field at Kilbride, Scotland.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:*—"May I, as a loyal subject, be permitted to suggest that Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert having obtained his majority, it would be a graceful act to our sister isle were he to be created Duke of Dublin?"

The Empress of Russia is expected at Kissengen during the present month, and Prince Gortschakoff proceeds to Wildbad at the end of May.

The Senate in Spain has cancelled the elections of the Bishops of Avila and Vittoria to its own body, thus settling the point that prelates are ineligible in their own dioceses, as being State functionaries within the meaning of the law.

The *Soir* says Victor Emmanuel has promised not to establish his court in Rome before the month of November.

A telegram from Vienna announces the death of the Archduchess Maria Ainmuziata.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have sent a donation of £21 to the Charity Organisation Society.

General Donald Stewart has been appointed officiating superintendent of the Andaman Islands.

The Egyptian Government has determined to construct a railway from Damietta to Mansourah.

Additional machinery for the manufacture of big guns is constantly arriving at the Turkish factory at Tophaneh.

Lieut.-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* speaks of a rupture between the Porte and Egypt as not improbable. If the Khedive (it says) does not accept the ultimatum just sent him, he will be deposed and the country divided into three Pachalics.

The colonelcy of the 17th Regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieut.-General John Grattan, C.B.

A man named Budd has recently died in London, United States, leaving 100,000 dollars to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear moustaches.

A concert is to be given at the Tuileries, by order of the Commune, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Republic.

The death is announced of Admiral C. G. Randolph, at the age of seventy-seven. He is described as having seen much active service.

There is a remarkable collection of dark-coloured slabs in a Canandaigua (N.Y.) cemetery, marking the graves of the three wives of one man. They show that the first died in 1813, the second in 1814, and the third in 1815.

In Colorado six months elapse between showers.

Two officers of the Prussian artillery, Captains Küsters and Gerhards, visited the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Monday, being admitted by a special order from the War Office.

We regret to learn that Lord Penzance is again unwell.

At Littleton, Cheshire, a farmer has a cow which suckles a calf and a lamb at the same time, one at each side of her.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray to be a Church Estates Commissioner, in the place of the late Mr. E. Howes, M.P.

There is a rumour at Versailles of the discovery there of a Bonapartist police conspiracy.

The Queen has appointed Maxwell Melvill, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

It is said that thirty persons were killed in the Lyons riots.

The Pesth journals report that the Emperor of Austro-Hungary and the Emperor of Germany intend to meet at Carlsbad in May or June. It is supposed that the Czar will also be present at the interview.

At a sale of Mr. Chaplin's valuable hunters at Tattersall's, the highest price was realised for Schiedam, who went to Lord Eglinton, for 1,000 guineas.

Several lakes of natural soda-water are said to have recently been discovered at Denver, Colorado.

The pay in the Royal Artillery has been raised from tenpence to a shilling a day.

Mr. Thomas F. Callaghan, formerly Governor of Labuan, has been appointed Administrator of the Gambia Settlement.

Last week a London cabman was fined for ill-treating a horse, once the famous Wild Rose, which ran second for the Chester Cup five years ago.

The joiners at Preston have been agitating for a cessation of work at noon on Saturday, on the ground that it is a privilege which has long been enjoyed by other branches of the building trade. The employers have, however, resisted the demand.

The Town Hall at St. Helens has been destroyed by fire.

General Barrow, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, having fallen ill, the ceremonies and festivities arranged in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow have not come off.

Galignani says that M. Emile Ollivier, of whom nothing had been heard for some time past, is now residing at Turin.

J. C. Chamberlayne, Esq., has presented the sum of £2,000 to the town of Stow-on-the-Wold for the purpose of a water supply, and a subscription has been set on foot by the inhabitants to testify their gratitude in some suitable and lasting manner.

The late Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Moncrieff, is to be made a baronet.

The Queen visited the International Exhibition on Saturday.

Ten years ago the number of paupers in London was 66,000, and the cost of maintenance £832,000; last year the number had gone up to 145,421, and the cost to £2,465,000.

Sixty Roman Catholic professors of Vienna have sent an address of adhesion to Dr. Döllinger.

The fraudulent over-issue of thirty thousand shares of the Erie Railway stock by Jay Gould has been clearly proved.

Up to the present time over 5,000 prisoners have been made by the Versailles troops; they are being sent to Belleisle, Rochefort, and other places.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Romilly have been elected trustees of the Reform Club, in the places of the late Earl of Clarendon and the late Earl of Radnor.

Dr. Abel, the chemist to the War Department, has perfected his new invention, gicrip powder, said to be peculiarly adapted for employment in shells.

The *Univers* says that Louis Napoleon has ordered 30,000 uniforms in Belgium.

The *Great Eastern* is to make an excursion trip to America.

Rumours of a Ministerial crisis are prevalent in Portugal.

M. Rochefort says there is a want of ammunition in Paris.

In Great Britain tax is paid on over 11,000,000 dogs.

The *Moniteur Universel* states that a special sitting was held by the Commune on Saturday night, in consequence of a communication received from the Prussians.

It is stated that some of the suspected Ribbonmen have already left Westmeath.

The first of the annual series of summer railway excursions, under the management of the Council of the National Sunday League, took place on Sunday, when about 2,000 persons visited Brighton.

Colonel Mayer is still under arrest in Paris. Cluseret is in the Mazas Prison; it is expected he will be brought speedily to trial.

An enormous seizure of obscene books and prints was made by the police in Holywell-street on Saturday. One of the dealers, in endeavouring to escape through a window, fell from a height of forty feet, and was a good deal hurt, but got away after all.

General Tom Thumb and his wife have arrived in London.

Thirty thousand Arabs are now in Algeria. The troops in the colony are utterly inadequate to repress the revolt. The *Echo du Nord* anticipates great difficulties.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday, the 19th inst., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

A general dietary scale, it is said, is in preparation by the Poor Law Board, which will be uniformly imposed upon the whole of the metropolitan workhouses.

Certain French papers assert that the Emperor Napoleon has left Chiselhurst secretly, and will land in the western provinces. Troops have been raised, and a defection of the Versailles army is relied upon.

We learn by the South American news that yellow fever has been raging fearfully in the Argentine Republic. At Buenos Ayres three weeks ago the deaths are said to have been 700 per day.

Board of Trade accounts of the commerce of Austria for the past year show that the total value of the grain shipments from that country was £5,040,000, against £7,600,000 in 1869, and £10,300,000 in 1868.

The negroes of Guinea have sent a petition to the King of Holland against their transfer to our Government, and offer to pay the same sum to remain under Dutch rule.

Dr. Gessner, the Berlin lawyer, has been sent to Brussels to discuss the question of the rights of neutrals at sea.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, trustworthy intelligence has been received there that Herat has not been attacked, but is besieged. The Governor awaits reinforcements. There is only forty days' food in the city. Everything depends on the Cabulee regiments forming the garrison. Famine is severe in the neighbourhood of Herat.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a despatch from Berlin which says it is officially reported that Prince Bismarck will go to Compiègne, where are the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, in order to have an interview with M. Thiers.

The 24th inst. being both the "Derby-day" and the Queen's birthday, a memorial is being signed in the Stock Exchange asking the Committee to order the establishment to be closed on that day.

The elections in the canton Lucerne resulted in the victory of the Ultramontane party. In the canton Neufchatel the Radicals carried the day.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the ordinary tribunals in Alsace and Lorraine will soon be re-established.

The engineering firms of Newcastle, Gateshead, and the district have refused to accede to the application of the workmen for a reduction of the hours of labour from fifty-nine to fifty-four per week, and it is stated that a general lock-out will be the result of further action in the movement.

The Elcho sword-bayonet, which is to replace the bayonet and sword-bayonet now in use, will be, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in the first instance, supplied to the Brigade of Guards. It is expected that the first supply will be made during the autumn.

The insurrection in Panama continues. The Salvadorians are completely defeated, and the Government is overthrown. Gonzalez has been elected Provisional President. Duenas has been taken prisoner, and is awaiting trial, and his condemnation and execution are expected.

A schoolmaster at Vauxhall named Lane was fined £5 by the magistrate at Lambeth, on Saturday, for putting into a cab a young woman who had the small pox.

The population of Birmingham has nearly doubled itself since 1841. It is now 324,505, an increase of 28,429 since the last census.

The Executive Committee of the Manchester Conservative Working Men's Association have adopted a resolution condemning strongly Mr. Miall's proposal for the disestablishment of the English Church.

In consequence of the steps taken to improve the weirs of the Leven, Windermere is now, for the first time within living memory, successfully fished with the fly.

Sale of Rare Old Cognac Brandies.—The continued unsettled state of France has caused unusual commotion in the brandy market, and many foreign proprietors who had sent their stocks to England for safety during the war, have decided to realise upon them in this country, in preference to incurring the risk which would attend their reshipment to France. Several large sales have been made, and in most instances they are equally remarkable for the high quality of the brandy as for the immense quantities sold. One transaction alone has been recorded of the sale of upwards of 30,000 gallons of Cognac brandy, of vintages rarely heard of in this country—namely, 1827, 1829, 1841, and 1845. These fine old brandies were to have been sold by public auction, but, previous to the date of sale, were disposed of to Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey by private contract.—*Morning Post*, April 29th.

COUNTRY LIFE.

On Yarmouth Sands.

THOUGH sea-side scenes have a good deal in common, they are not all alike. The sketch on page 152 represents the beach at Great Yarmouth in Norfolk. Only those who have watched that shore and looked across the mist at the tossing of the waters on the "bar" outside Yarmouth Roads at all seasons of the year, in sunshine and in storm, are able fully to realise the feeling which the picture is capable of awakening. Yarmouth beach is one thing in fashionable weather and during the fashionable months, and quite another in the turbulent winter time. In the summer, and when the sun shines, the sands are a gay sight enough. Throngs of visitors and holiday-makers cover the ground along some two or three miles of the sea border. Just above the last wash of the wave the sand is hard, and the promenade is charming. The spectacle is altogether pleasing enough to the spectator, and none the less so for being conventional. Of course it is conventional. Who can distinguish the ladies with streaming back hair, just from the bathing machine; or those others, attired in dark blue serge, bobbing up and down in three feet of water; or the matrons squatting under sunshades at a safe distance from the splash; or the fathers and brothers who arrive on Saturday afternoon and go back on Monday; or the swarms of cheap excursionists—from the representatives of the same classes upon the sandy shores of any other popular watering-place in England? It is enough to say that between Brighton and Scarborough during the season there is no more largely populated beach than that of Great Yarmouth, and none that can make a greater show of visitors on a public fête day like that of the Yarmouth Regatta.

Our picture, however, is not overcrowded with holiday-making figures. The bloom of the season is past, and the herring fishermen are at their work. These men find fishing to do all the year round, but it is not precisely of this sort. They go out in larger boats, and fish in the comparatively distant regions of the North Sea, bringing home immense stores of Scotch herrings, which are conveniently described in distant markets as "Yarmouth herrings." But these cargoes are mostly landed at the quay wall, where they are sold by auction like those at Brixham or Plymouth. The real Yarmouth herring fishery begins in the autumn, when the visitors are mostly gone. By Michaelmas time the herring, in a personal condition considerably different from that which it presents at any other period and off any other coast, abounds in the sea outside Yarmouth, and the traditional day for setting out in search of him, in small boats like that which has been drawn by our artist, is the 20th of September. These fleets go off chiefly from the beach, and return and put their stock of fish ashore upon the beach, and it is not until some days after the 20th of September, when the first catch has been hauled in and brought home and cured, that there is such an edible in existence as the "Yarmouth bloater." Lovers of this delicacy in London, in the North, the West and the South, who know not the mysteries of the trade, we warn you to give heed to no man who solicits you to buy Yarmouth bloaters until September has about run out, for the article is spurious.

A sight more exhilarating than the assembling of the visitors in June and July upon the sands, is the coming in of the herring boats in October when the wind is high. It is difficult and almost dangerous running them up on the sand. Sometimes by the aid of sail and sometimes without—but always by dint of hard pulling with the oars—the craft is made to overcome the effects of the back wash of the waves, which seem to be trying to prevent the crew from pulling in. Very laborious is the task of keeping the boat's head straight in shore, for one bow or the other insists on presenting itself, as if the vessel had resolved upon putting her beam-ends foremost. When the landing is nearly effected, a great wave, running in first and then out, carries the burden back. The rowers watch and wait for a high wave to come in upon, and half a dozen powerful men ashore rush up to their waists in the salt water and seize the boat to drag it in, while the crew leap over the side into four or five feet of sea, and push up the craft before the retiring wash has time to retire with boat and cargo. Great is the shouting; high runs the excitement, and presently the valuable stores of round, bright fish are carried high and dry, and sold by the "swill." The great basket in the foreground, whereon rests the boy with naked legs, is called a "swill," and into that the fish are counted by "long hundreds," a long hundred being 120. It does not take many hours to "cure" a bloater in the lofty smoke-houses which run across Yarmouth in rows from east to west, from the small vent hole near the roofs of which the spent smoke of burning oak saw-dust may be seen very slowly escaping. Then the bloaters are packed, not in boxes and hampers, wherein they would get flattened, but in firkins, so as to retain all their roundness and bloom. For about two months the trade goes merrily. After that there are Yarmouth herrings, but they are no longer known as "bloaters."

Solace on Duty.

It is not always easy to know where pardonable privileges end and breach of duty begins. Having occasion some time since to walk often at late hours of the night through a but slightly frequented suburb of one of the greatest of our Midland towns, we were accustomed to pass a policeman on duty smoking a short pipe, and apparently enjoying it immensely. We got used to it after a time, but at first the apparition had an odd aspect. He seemed to us to be cast in a mould altogether different from that of other policemen by night, and to belong to another breed or another land, or to a separate order of discipline; and it was some time before we could convince ourselves that the pipe and nothing but the pipe made all the difference. On this man and his indulgence we night after night speculated during the remainder of our journey, wondering whether the innovation were according to regulation or not, and whether the bye-law against it, if such bye-law existed, were a good and necessary rule. He was a tall, strong, good-natured looking man—an excellent preserver, no doubt, of the public peace, and if the police regulations had been as familiar to us as the alphabet, and the enormity of smoking on duty had been one of the chief laws of the force, we should never have been able to persuade ourselves that it was our duty to report the offence which we had discovered.

We do not think that rural Midland policeman has ever been convicted of this grievous fault, but a brother constable in another county has been less fortunate. We observe, by a report of the last meeting of the Rochdale Town Council, that

> "From the minutes of the Watch Committee it appeared that a police-officer had been brought before the committee, and had been censured by the Mayor for smoking a cigar whilst on duty."

In small matters the report of the Watch Committee, no doubt, passes without challenge or comment, but this was not a case for the mere perfunctory affirmation of the proceedings of a committee. Before the minutes were confirmed the following brief but pithy speech was made:—

> "Mr. Alderman Taylor, referring to this matter, said it ought not to pass silently. Unfortunately many gentlemen who were in a good position smoked shamefully and extravagantly, and he was glad to find that the Watch Committee had expressed its thorough condemnation of a practice which was exceedingly objectionable in all good society."

Alderman Taylor is probably accustomed to have his say without let or question when his expression of opinion does not involve an adverse vote, and so no member of the committee rose to explain. Yet one would think it might be open to doubt whether the committee, by censuring the police-constable, intended to commit themselves to an unqualified condemnation of smoking; and it requires a stretch of imagination to see the relation between this lamentable act of the policeman on duty and the objectionable nature of smoking in "good society." We hope our policeman of the Midlands will hear of and take warning by this case, and that he will especially note the opinion of the Rochdale alderman, endorsed, or at least unchallenged, by the Watch Committee, that smoking is exceedingly objectionable in good society.

Unofficial Census Returns.

We trust the local Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to whom was entrusted the duty of collecting the census returns in their respective districts and forwarding them to the office of the Registrar-General in London, have not laid themselves open to condemnation at headquarters by revealing to the newspapers and the public the totals of population. We have a report before us which looks as if the Government Department were desirous of getting evidence of an actual breach of duty in this respect. It appears that the Local Board of Health of Torquay have memorialised the Poor Law Board for the separation of the parishes of Tormoham, St. Mary Church, and Cockington from the Newton Abbot Union, and their formation into a separate union district. Torquay, it should be explained, which is situated in one of these parishes, has not only very much outgrown Newton Abbot as a town, but it has increased its population since 1861 to such an extent as to render its inhabitants quite impatient under the necessity of continuing to form a part of a union whose chief office is situate elsewhere. The population of Newton Abbot, though it has increased considerably, is only now 7,439, while as many as 5,580 have been added to the number of inhabitants of Torquay since 1861, making the gross population now, according to figures obtained unofficially from the local registrar, no less than 22,000. The Torquay Local Board, when they obtained these figures, could no longer contain themselves. They had some years ago made this same request for separate union existence, and their prayer had been rejected by the Poor Law Board; but the new argument of population was very strong, and so they renewed the application. Here is the reply from Whitehall, signed by Mr. Hibbert, the secretary:—

> "I am directed by the Board to state that the question of the separation of the parishes of Tormoham and St. Mary Church from the Newton Abbot Union was very carefully considered in the year 1867, when the whole case was brought before them by memorials both from the ratepayers of Tormoham and St. Mary Church, and from the Board of Guardians, as well as in a personal interview between deputations and the Board, and they are not aware than any further reasons can now be adduced sufficient to justify the Board in coming to a different conclusion. With regard to the alleged increase of population in the parish of Tormoham, the Board wish to know whether any authentic information has been obtained of the result of the late census as regards that parish."

What does Mr. Hibbert mean by authentic? He knows, and so does his Board, and so does the Registrar-General, that the totals of population in scores of towns and parishes have been published, and there is not the smallest reason to believe that any of them are incorrect. Does Mr. Hibbert want to put the Torquay Local Board to the proof as to the source of their information, and so bring home conviction of breach of duty to the Registrar of Births and Deaths at Torquay?

These unofficial returns are no doubt annoying to the compilers of the Blue Books of the census, who will be occupied for some months yet over their work. It is quite clear now that the School Boards might all have been supplied long since, by the local registrars, with the total number of children under a given age in the School Board districts.

Political Food for the Paupers.

At a recent meeting of guardians at Belper, in Derbyshire, a Mr. Rowland moved the following resolution:—

> "That newspapers be allowed in the workhouse for the use of the adult inmates, provided they can be obtained without cost to the Union, and he recommended that a box be placed at the entrance gates of the workhouse for the reception of newspapers."

As might be expected, the motion elicited a warm discussion and a long one, in the course of which it appeared that the inmates were already not uncared for in the way of literature, for they had "a plentiful supply of monthly and weekly periodicals," and some guardians contended that "it was not necessary for newspapers to be supplied to them":—

> "A direct negative was eventually moved by Mr. Winson and seconded by Mr. Sheldon. The original motion was carried by thirteen to eight. A further discussion ensued as to what papers should be rejected, Mr. Rowland suggesting that *Reynolds's Newspaper* was hardly fit for a workhouse. This was warmly taken up, and eventually it was decided that all daily papers placed in the box be at once given to the inmates by the master, and that all weekly papers be placed before the Board at each meeting."

We infer from this result that on careful inquiry it is found that no daily paper at present published is of the objectionable character of *Reynolds's Newspaper*, and daily papers may therefore pass without scrutiny. The weekly journal in question, however, we suppose, will be burned by the guardians at their meeting on Saturday regularly should it make its appearance in the box. It will not do to allow the paupers to be converted to Republicanism.

Bacchanalian.

A correspondent of the *Kidderminster Shuttle*, a curious little weekly newspaper, expostulates with the licensed victuallers on their opposition to the new Licences Bill which Mr. Bruce has just withdrawn, and in proof of their low tone of habit he quotes against them the following glee, which he says was sung by the licensed victuallers of Birmingham at their anniversary meeting in 1855:—

"Jolly boys, your voices raise,
Call on Bacchus—chant his praise;
O! Bacchus, let us be
From cares and sorrows free.
When we thy orgies sing,
Each cobbler is a king.
This day we'll drown all sorrow,
Our cares will come to-morrow.
Now to love I do decline,
While I drink the ruby wine.
Drink rich wine and make good cheer,
We've no scolding wives to fear;
Fill me a mighty bowl
Up to the brink, that I may drink
Till round the roof does roll.
Let's be merry while we may,
All things have an ending day."

The Mayors at the Exhibition.

The arrangements at the opening of the International Exhibition have formed the subject of comment at several Town Council meetings since the return of the Mayors. We quote the following from the *Birmingham Morning News*:—

> "The Mayor said he attended the opening of the International Exhibition, in London, on the previous day, as the representative of Birmingham. The arrangements were very bad, the worst he had ever seen. He saw ex-Cabinet Ministers, as well as ladies, struggling through the crowd, to the injury of their dresses. The police arrangements were disgraceful. He and the other Mayors were said to be presented to the Prince of Wales. It was possible they were, but, if so, it was done in a lump; he saw nothing of it. They were allowed to march in front of the Prince of Wales and the King of the Belgians; those in front saw their Royal Highnesses; those behind did not. They had a very long and a very unpleasant walk."

From a report in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of a meeting of the Newcastle Town Council, we cull this scrap:—

> "The Mayor reported that he had attended the opening of the International Exhibition on Monday. The Mayors of nearly all the towns of England were present.—A Member: Was it you who fell? (Laughter.)—The Mayor: There was an insinuation that their refreshment was too great. The fact was, they were marched through the refreshment-room, and were to see but not to touch.—Mr. Plummer: You have not told us whether it was you who fell.—The Mayor: There was another gentleman whose gown was longer than mine; so that it could not be me. He was pulled up, considerably to the amusement of some who were there."

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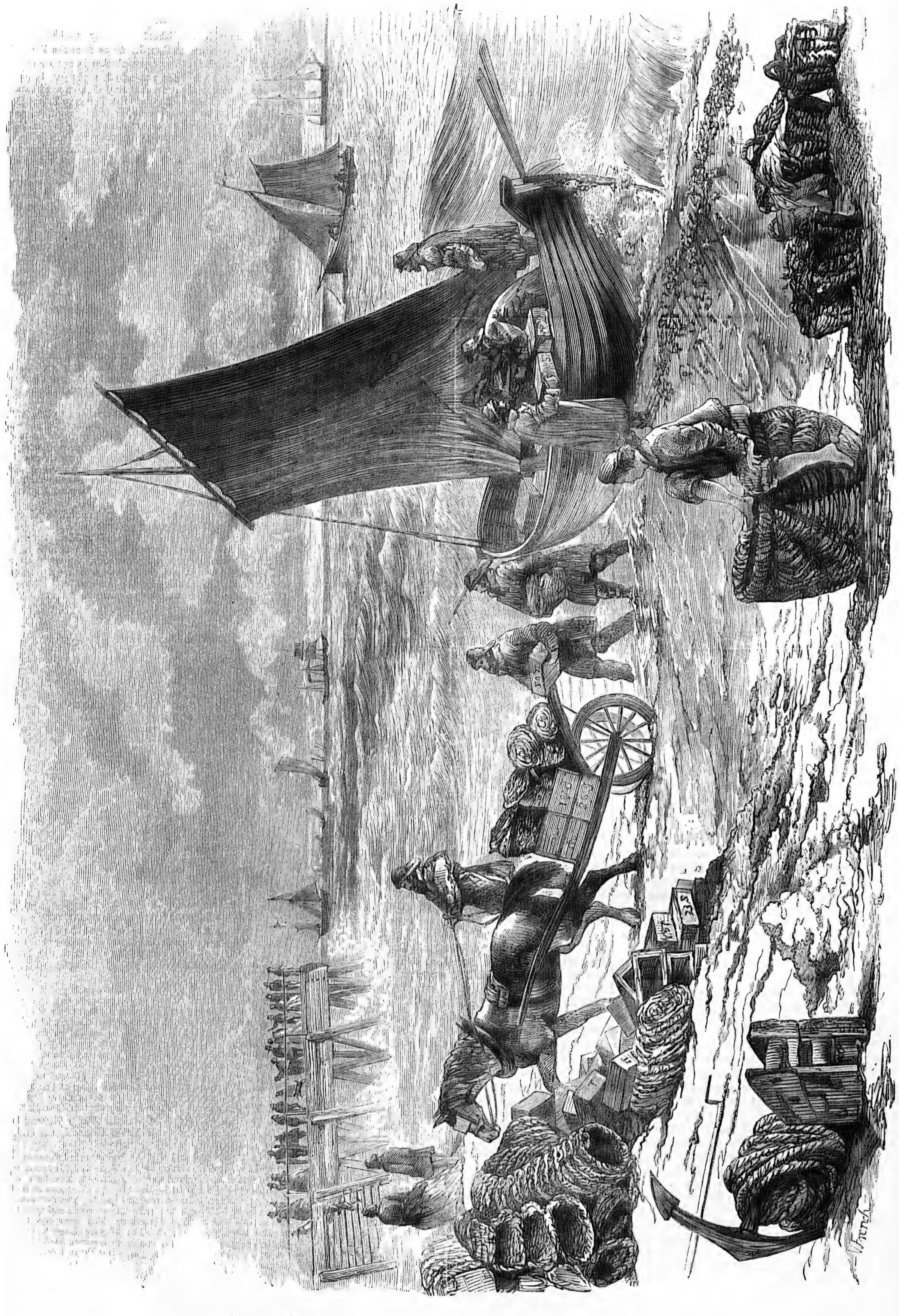

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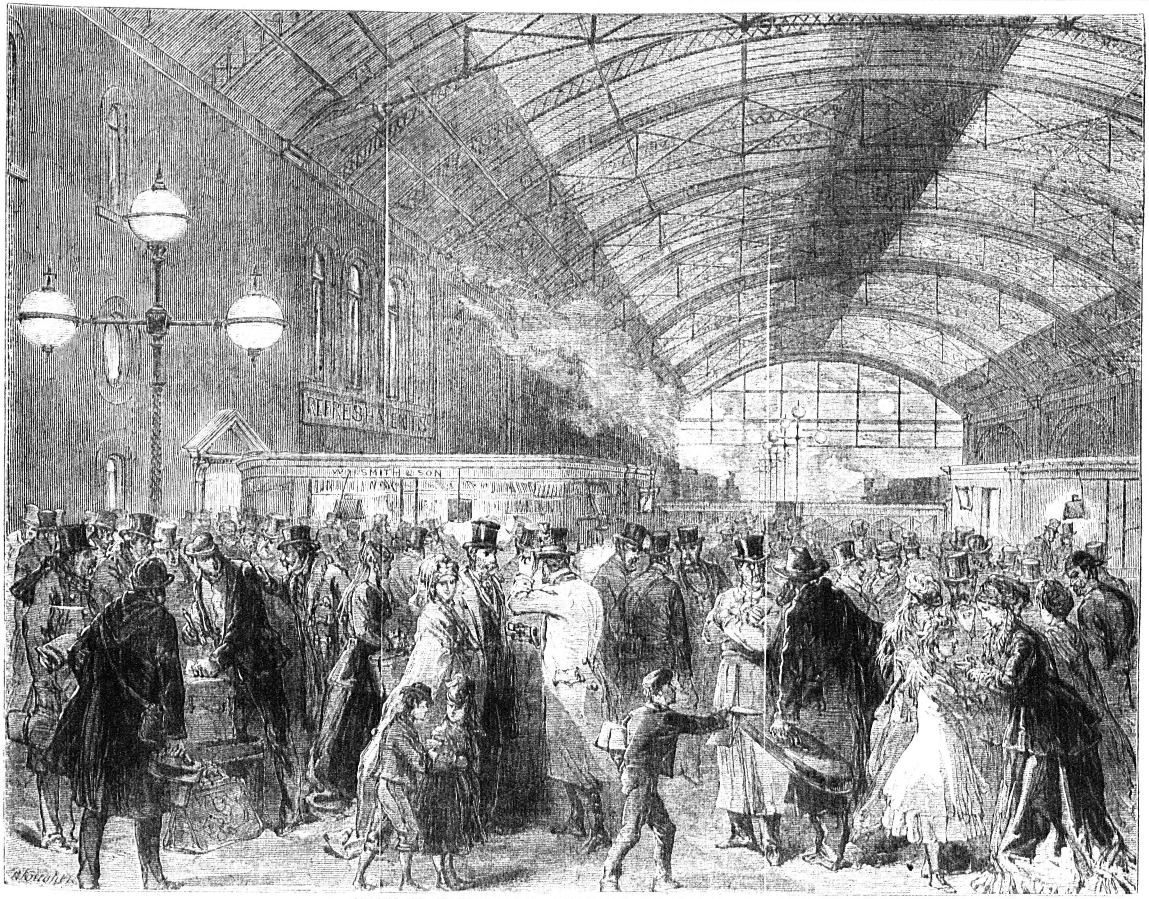
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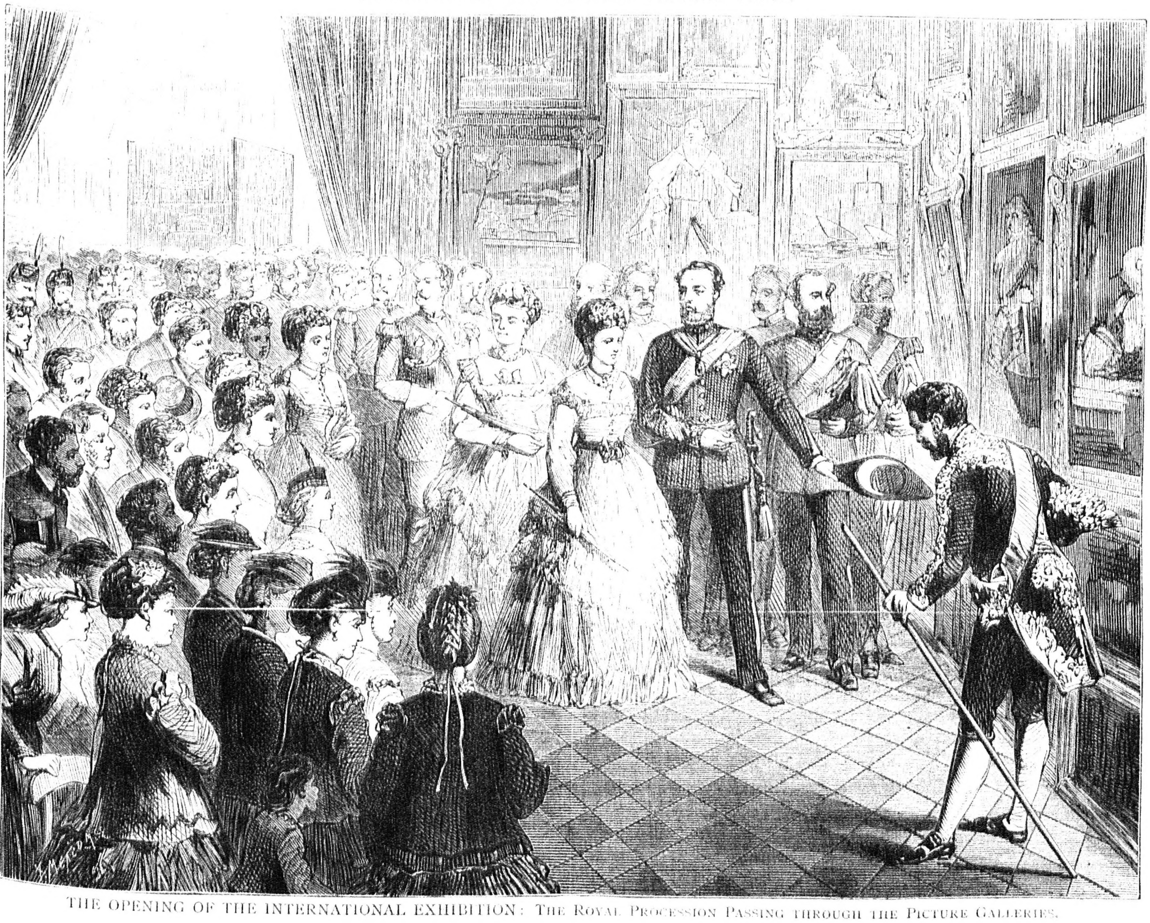

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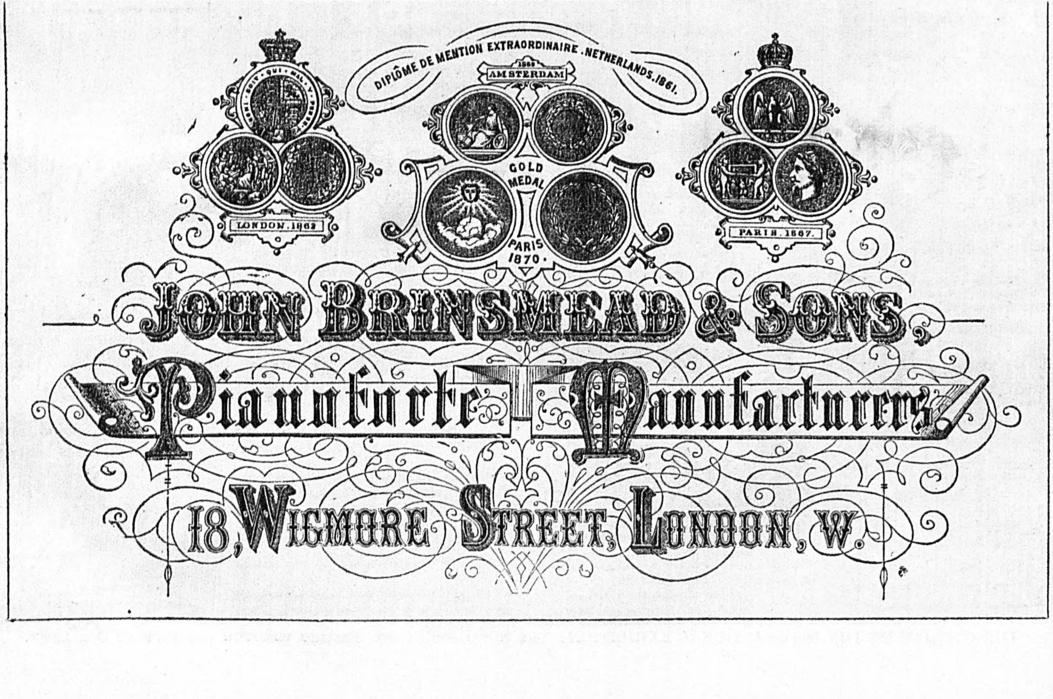
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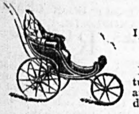

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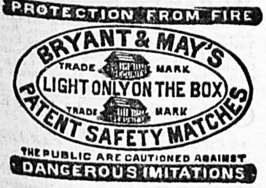

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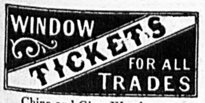

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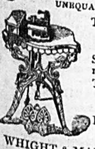

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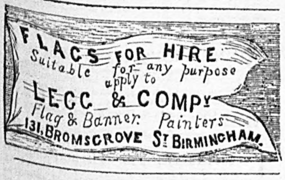

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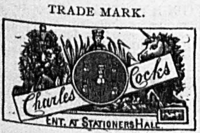

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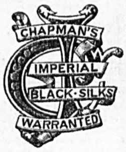

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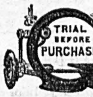

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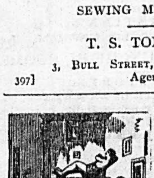

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CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat, usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

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SOLIHULL.
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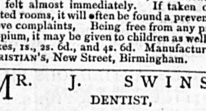

LOCK CANISTERS, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each.
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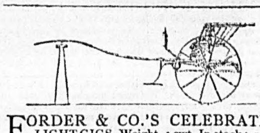

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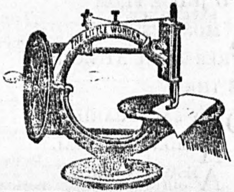

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. [223

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MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST
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I'll go and get another,
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The best Floor Covering, clean, warm, and durable.
GOUGH & CO., Original Patentees.
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CABINET FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS MAKE.
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And Bordeaux, France. [252

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Every Bottle is Protected by a Label having Name and Trade Mark. [364

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MESSRS. ESKELL and SONS (the old-established Surgeon-Dentists).—By their newly patented improvements, ARTIFICIAL TEETH are made in a few hours to last a lifetime. Painless and perfect, guaranteed useful for all purposes. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, 50s.; stopping, 2s. 6d. Their treatise, "Dentistry of the Present Day," which affords every information, for three stamps. Attendance daily till eight. Consultations free.—13, Tichborne Street, W., top of the Haymarket. [338

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A most agreeable Article of Diet for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable to persons predisposed to Affections of the Liver, Spasms, Flatulency, Weak Digestion, or General Debility.

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CHARLES RUSSELL

Begs especial attention to these elegant little INSTRUMENTS, which are unsurpassed for Beauty of Tone and Elasticity of Touch. They have the Patent Repetition Action, are Full Trichord Compass, Seven Octaves. Length is only 5ft. 10in.
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The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long-standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s., 7s. 6d., and 11s.

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Printed by Grant & Company, at 72-76, Turnmill Street, and Published by them at 102, Fleet Street, London, E.C.—Saturday, May 13, 1871.